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ARMS LIMITATION TALKS PLENARY SESSION HELD

LD041152 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, 4 Dec, TASS -- A plenary meeting of the USSR and USA delegations took place here today at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Doronin, Blinov Commentary

LD041136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] The latest plenary session of the talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is being held today in Geneva. Statesmen and the public of various countries welcome the Soviet-American dialogue and express hope that it will justify the aspirations of the peoples.

The Soviet Union came to the talks with the United States with serious intentions. This was said by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking in the Bundestag. He cited the readiness expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, during his visit to FRG, of the Soviet Union to achieve a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear arms of each side in Europe, a reduction not of dozens, but of hundreds of units of arms in this category.

As for the United States, clearly its attitude does not show a desire to achieve a shift in solving the extremely important question for mankind of limiting the arms race. This is evident in the statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, that the United States intends to defend the decision to deploy new American missiles in Europe. Indications are that at the coming session of the NATO military planning committee in Brussels Weinberger will exert pressure on the representatives of other bloc member-countries to get them to support Washington's present attitude to problems of nuclear arms in Europe.

Meanwhile, Washington is continuing to wind up the arms race. A telegram from the AP news agency reports that the U.S. Senate confirmed the military budget for the year in the amount of $280.5 billion, which includes money for new strategic programs. These are the supersonic B-1 bomber and the MX intercontinental missiles. Both weapons systems, just like the nuclear submarines with Trident missiles already under construction, are designed for military superiority.

U.S. PURSUES ARMS RACE, SEEKS NATO ACCORD

U.S. Arms Status

LD032118 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 3 Dec 81

["Arms race: Danger, Burden, Alternatives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- "The arms race is continuing. It is gaining in speed. The piles of armaments are growing as well as the possibility of their use," says a supplement of the political affairs weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

"It is the United States which introduced most new systems of strategic weapons," admitted Charles Yost, Washington's former delegate to the United Nations. "The United States took the lead in the arms race since the emergence of nuclear weapons," declared Walter Mondale, the former U.S. vice president.

The same picture is observed today, the supplment indicates. The neutron bomb, cruise missiles and stealth planes... -- the world "owes" all this to the United States. There are all grounds to declare that the threat to peace emanates from the United States rather than from the Soviet Union.

464 out of 575 missiles which the North Atlantic block intends to station in Western Europe are cruise missiles.

According to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the main task which the United States hopes to resolve by this weaponry is to break through the Soviet anti-aircraft defences. How can one tally such declarations with numerous assertions that the deployment of "Tomahawks" in Europe is a retaliatory action and its aim is defence rather than an attack:

On August 6, 1981, on the day of the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Ronald Reagan took a decision to start full-scale production of neutron weapons.

The leadership of the United States and NATO claim that the neutron bomb is an indispensable anti-tank weapon in the conditions of densely populated Europe, the supplement points out. They claim that this weapon is of a defensive and humane nature since, allegedly, it is capable of destroying effectively enemy soldiers, leaving civilians unharmed.

A blast of a neutron warhead which kills all living things within the radius of one kilometre cannot "neutralise" a tank attack. Many bombs would have to be used for this purpose. But in this case civilian casualties in densely populated Europe would be several times higher than the losses of tank crews.

All this shows that the neutron bomb is not so much a weapon against tanks as a mass annihilation weapon.

In other words, the neutron weapon is a trigger of a nuclear war. Contrary to what is claimed by some people in the West, it cannot "save" Europe, but it can destroy Europe.

The plan of deploying first "MX" missiles in silos where their predecessors "Titan-2" are sitting has been adopted as an intermediate plan.

The theoretical vulnerability of ground-based intercontinential ballistic missiles by which the plans of creating "MX" missiles are being justified is a problem not for the United States alone. Therefore the intention to decide this problem unilaterally is tantamount to an attempt to achieve military superiority.

It is not for the first year that the work to create laser weapons is under way in the United States, it is said in the supplement. The secret government report which the New York TIMES managed to obtain in 1980 says that the USA has already spent approximately two billion dollars for experiments with "death rays." Over half a billion dollars was allocated for these purposes in the current year. Plans to send "death rays" into outer space and to use them for the destruction of intercontinental ballistic missiles going beyond the earth's atmosphere are being worked out.

In addition to laser weapons, the United States is striving to develop another ultramodern weapon. The Pentagon is now working out a range of programmes for warfare in space.

According to some information, since the ending of the Second World War the United States was first to develop some 30 major weapons systems. Has the United States' security strengthened as a result? Experts gave a negative answer to this question. Codirector of the Institue of Policy Studies in Washington Richard Barnet said, for instance, that in all aspects -- military vulnerability, economic strength, social stability and morally -- the United States is now less secure than 30 years ago.

According to official information, the United States now has about 10,000 units of strategic ammunition, each having a far greater yield than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The stockpiling of nuclear warheads continues. If the United States guides itself only by the considerations of national security and a retaliatory strike, then why should it have so vast an arsenal of armaments? This building up of the arsenal tallies too well with the idea of creating a potential not for a retaliatory strike but for a first strike.

There are also other facts which put in question the sincerity of the U.S. leadership's assurances that the United States is not striving for the first strike. If this is so, why does Washington reject the Soviet proposal for banning the first use of nuclear weapons? Why does it refuse to ratify the SALT II treaty which sets a ceiling to the quantitative buildup of nuclear arsenals? Why does it openly delay the elaboration of an agreement prohibiting all tests of nuclear weapons, which would mean an end to their qualitative improvement? Why does it stubbornly refuse to agree on the prohibition of developing new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, which would erect an unsurmountable obstacle to the development of the first strike arsenal?

In 1933, American troops were in the territories of three foreign countries. In 1949, when the North Atlantic bloc was set up, they were stationed in 39 countries. At present -- in more than 110. No other nation can compare at least remotely with the United States in the number of military facilities outside its territory. Washington now has about 2,500 bases and military facilities in other nations' territories.

By the beginning of 1981, 502,600 servicemen, one out of four Americans in uniform, were stationed outside the United States. If the numerical strength of the Rapid Deployment Force (up to 300,000 men) is added to this figure, this will mean that nearly half of the U.S. Army men have a task different from the defence of the United States.

According to the Washington Information Center, 12,000 nuclear warheads -- that is, approximately a third of the U.S. nuclear potential -- are outside the United States. About 7,000 rounds of nuclear ammunition are deployed in Western Europe, 1,800 on bases in Asia and between 2,500 and 2,800 on ships of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

The U.S. nuclear forward-based systems are deployed in Europe and its waters. They include five atomic submarines placed at the disposal of the NATO command, 156 F-111 fighter-bombers stationed in Great Britain, 66 FB-111A bombers based in the United States and regarded as European theatre weapons, approximately 500 planes of other types with a radius of operation of 1,300-1,700 kilometres, and 108 Pershing I ballistic missiles.

Pressure on NATO Allies

LD031904 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec, TASS -- High-ranking officials of the Washington administration made another attempt to exert pressure on the United States' allies in the NATO military-political bloc to get their consent to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Pentagon's chief Caspar Weinberger left for the Belgian capital where the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance are situated. In Brussels he will take part in a two-day session of the NATO Military Planning Committee that opens on December 8.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is already in Brussels. He exerts efforts to condition the Western Europeans, is trying to get their backing for the plans of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It was announced in Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will fly to Brussels on December 8. A session of the NATO council at the level of foreign ministers is to be held there in the framework of the winter "Atlantic Week."

Going by the preliminary agenda of the meeting, its participants will discuss again, among other things, the question of implementing NATO's decision of December 12, 1979, on the "modernisation" of the nuclear arsenal of the North Atlantic alliance in Europe which envisages the deployment in Britain, FRG, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands of about 600 nuclear "Pershing II" and cruise missiles targeted at the Soviet Union.

Observers are of the opinion that the main aim of U.S. diplomacy at the present stage is to dampen the anti-war movement, compel the United States allies in NATO to support unconditionally Washington's militaristic course aimed at confrontation, at spiralling of the arms race.

Hopes for Military Advantages

LD031402 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

What should Europe be like -- a launch-pad for nuclear missiles or a non-nuclear zone? This is the question which NATO strategists and the guiding bodies of the Warsaw Treaty countries answer in fundamentally different ways. The leadership of the North Atlantic bloc, above all the U.S. administration, are trying to convince the European public that to maintain peace is possible only through the build-up of the nuclear potential in the European Continent and attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union. In other words, underlying the Western policy is the old thesis "policy from the position of strength." The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community most definitely declare that Western hopes to get for it unilateral advantages in the military sphere are castles in the air. In the present-day complicated situation in the European Continent there is only one possible way towards peace -- through reducing the levels of the nuclear potentials of the sides on the principles of equality and undiminished security.

Washington's stand is seemingly aimed at the opposite. Thus, in the November 30 statement of the U.S. Secretary of State Haig in connection with the opening of American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe it is emphasized that parallel with the opening negotiations the NATO bloc will continue preparations for deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. Somewhat earlier the same policy line of the White House was expressed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The decision to deploy missiles at a time of negotiations, he said, is the inalienable aspect of the NATO's dual decision. Setting out the general strategic conception of the United States globally and, consequently, concerning Europe, the head of the Pentagon in an interview to the French newspaper LE FIGARO said without beating about the bush that the United States should be preparing for war, that's it.

The Soviet Union is known to propose that since the time of the beginning of the negotiations in Geneva the sides should refrain from further deployment and modernisation of medium-range missiles in the European Continent.

Moreover, as was stated in the course of the recent visit to the FRG by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union intends in the course of the Geneva negotiations to advocate a radical reduction by both sides of the medium-range nuclear means, and not by dozens, but by hundreds of units. American forward-based means and the relevent nuclear means of Britain and France should, certainly be taken into account. It is implied that concrete figures should be set out in the course of the negotiations.

On the whole, it is noted in a communique, issued today, of a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which was held in Bucharest, its participants reaffirmed the repeatedly-expressed readiness of the countries of the socialist community to agree with the NATO countries on limitation, reduction or prohibition of any types of armaments on a fair and mutual foundation. This, certainly, refers both to nuclear weapons, to all types of weapons of mass destruction, and conventional armaments.

SOVIET, U.S. INTERPRETATIONS OF 'ZERO OPTION'

U.S. Criticized

LD032052 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- Speaking in Bonn during his visit in the FRG, leader of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev advanced a programme of nuclear arms reduction in Europe. This four-point programme envisages both limited and far-reaching measures for the reduction of nuclear arsenals depending on how far the West will be prepared to go along the road of nuclear disarmament on the European Continent. The most daring and far-reaching is Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to rid Europe both of medium-range and tactical weapons, in other words to make the entire continent a nuclear-free zone.

Appraising this Soviet proposal one unwittingly compares it with the so-called "zero option" that was recently proposed by President of the United States Reagan and which was publicized as the American peace programme. What is its essence? Washington magnanimously offers to keep from deploying in Western Europe its new (not yet manufactured) nuclear missiles if the USSR destroys its entire medium-range nuclear missile potential.

What would this mean? The USSR would be left unarmed faced with U.S. forward-based means. And it is precisely in answer to this threat that the Soviet Union was compelled to deploy its medium-range missiles.

The ratio of medium-range nuclear means in Europe between the two sides is now approximately one to one (986 carriers of such weapons held by NATO and 975 by the USSR). If the "zero option" suggested by Washington were implemented, it would be turned into a ratio of two to one in NATO's favour. It is obvious that the Soviet Union motivated by the interests of its own security and that of its allies cannot undertake such unilateral disarmament. It opposes Washington's so-called "zero option" with a real zero option equitable for both sides.

Neither the U.S. forward-based means nor the medium-range nuclear means of Britain and France should be overlooked. Meanwhile this is precisely what Washington suggests striving to get military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It should also be noted that whenever Washington sees it fit it insists on the principle of the "linkage"; when this principle contradicts its calculations, it is being discarded. Thus, Washington views forward-based means apart from other medium-range nuclear means, that is separates artificially what is inseparably connected in reality. This is, indeed, an example of treating principles lightly.

The Soviet Union, quite the contrary, strictly and unswervingly upholds the principle of parity and equal security agreed upon with the United States and offers a real, not a spurious, zero option meeting the vital interests of all European peoples and aimed at ridding them of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Increasing Division in U.S.

LD041012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] According to the Paris paper LE MATIN, disagreement is intensifying in the U.S. leadership among those who support the President's so-called zero option, and the adherents of a more flexible attitude on Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. The supporters of the hardline policy, stresses the paper, are being recruited mainly in the Pentagon.

Soviet View of 'Zero Option'

LD032016 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Next we bring you comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev, who takes a look at a visit to Europe by the United States defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger.

Before leaving for Europe, where he is to attend a meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group in Brussels, Caspar Weinberger made some tough remarks concerning NATO and the Soviet Union. He said in part that the Soviets are out to split NATO, therefore the NATO alliance should hang on to the American position at the Geneva talks on reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. The insinuations about alleged Soviet efforts to split NATO were rejected by President Leonid Brezhnev during his talks in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that nothing could be further from the truth than to attribute to the Soviet Union attempts to drive a wedge between West Germany and her allies.

The same people who charge the Soviet Union with working to split NATO also claim that it is behind the antivar movement in Western Europe, which is an insult to millions of Europeans who want peace and security. Foreign observers point out in this respect that by repeating these charges the United States administration seeks to achieve at least two goals. One is to (?tone) down the criticism of the United States in Europe; the second goal is to pressure the NATO countries into accepting the United States position at the Geneva talks, the merits of which are causing serious doubts even in the West.

Unlike the Soviet Union, who favors the principle of equality and likes security, the United States proposes unilateral disarmament by the USSR while preserving its own arsenal of forward-based weapon-systems and those of Britain and France.

The talks in Geneva will not be easy owing to considerable differences at this stage and making tough statements which do not reflect the rality won't make things easier. News agencies, the FRANCE PRESSE in particular, report from Washington that the Pentagon is a home base for hardliners who urge table thumping rather than diplomacy with the Soviet Union. If there's anything in such reports the visit of Caspar Weinberger to Europe is more than a routine trip to attend a NATO conference. The United States defense secretary will, most probably, double his efforts to distract the attention of the West European public and politicians from the constructive Soviet proposals. Made by President Leonid Brezhnev, these proposals seek a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear arms on the continent, and should the United States accept a moratorium on the deployment of new and modernization of the existing systems the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce some of its arms unilaterally, moving to the lower level in such arms. Moreover, the USSR favors the reduction of these arms not by tens but by hundreds if United States forward-based systems, and also the British and French nuclear arsenals are taken into account. And, finally, the Soviet Union would like to see Europe free of nuclear arms, medium-range or tacitcal. This would be the real zero option: just and fair to all sides.

U.S. 'Option' Unacceptable

LD031804 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Oslo, 3 Dec, TASS--Sverre Lodgord, staff-member of the Stockholm International Peace Study Institute criticised the U.S. President's "zero option" proposal. In an interview to the newspaper NY TID he stresses that, as Reagan proposes, the Soviet Union should dismantle all its medium-range missiles, and NATO will then not deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. But that "option" by no means restricts British, French and Chinese medium-range nuclear weapons. On the contrary, French and British nuclear forces will be strengthening. Thus, more than 500 nuclear charges are planned to be deployed on British Trident submarines by the beginning of the 1990's. As a result, British and French nuclear forces will have double the number of war-heads than the SS-20 missiles. Therefore, Reagan's proposal is unacceptable to the Soviet Union which, certainly, was known to the American administration, stressed Sverre Lodgord.

SOVIET U.S. EXPERT BOGDANOV VIEWS NUCLEAR ISSUES

PM021109 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 19 Nov 81 p 16

[Paal Nordenborg Moscow interview with Soviet Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov: "The Soviet Union Needs Peace -- It Is That Simple"]

[Text] Dr Bogdanov said that Brezhnev's interview with DER SPIEGEL is important because it clarifies the Soviet Union's point of departure for the negotiations. It means that the Soviet Union will put forward a proposal for a moratorium which will mean that as soon as the negotiations start all further deployment of the SS-20 missiles will be halted in return for a U.S. decision not to implement its plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

As Bogdanov said, this is meant to be a purely businesslike proposal, without propaganda, and is intended to show that the Soviet Union is doing its best to get the negotiations off to a good start.

He also said that the Brezhnev interview helps to calm the atmosphere created by the present U.S. administration. He criticizes its approach to nuclear arms.

"The dangerous situation in the world is due to the fact that the U.S. administration is talking the whole time of nuclear war in an all too theoretical manner. This includes considerations of how a nuclear war can be waged and how it could be won in various scenarios.

"Through this interview we have shown that in principle we are against nuclear war in any form -- a limited war or whatever you want to call it," Bogdanov said.

[Question] Does not the idea of nuclear-free zones spring from the notion that limited, nuclear conflicts are possible?

[Answer] There is some truth in that. But I would nevertheless like to stress that it is important to see nuclear-free zones from a political viewpoint, and not only as a military, strategic problem. There is only one way out of these problems and it is political.

As far as nuclear-free zones are concerned I do not need to convince you that we have a good example of one and how it works in Latin America. If we were also able to point to such an example in Europe, I really do envisage great possibilities of relaxing tension there. Do not forget that nuclear-free zones in Europe affect us just as much. We are also part of Europe: There is no difference in this respect. This is extremely important.

[Question] To what extent is the question of nuclear-free zones a question of security in a larger, strategic context?

[Answer] If you take an exclusive military strategic view of the question and see the whole world as a military camp, like the Americans do, then you will of course be faced with a number of problems. But if you look at the world as a place in which to live, and in which to live in peace, I think that a denuclearized and demilitarized zone is an extremely good opportunity for getting rid of nuclear arms.

When Brezhnev directs attention at nuclear-free zones in his interview it is because we believe in such zones and because we are prepared to commit ourselves not to use such arms against these areas. The more such zones there are, the greater the stability in the world.

[Question] Is the Polish question first and foremost and security question?

[Answer] It is correct to see it in that way. And as you have noticed, Brezhnev puts the so-called Polish question in the context of security in Europe. In fact it is a problem which affects European balance and security. You must not forget our historical experiences in this part of the world and the worries we have in this connection. But our alliance policy must also be taken into consideration as must the fact that Poland is our friend.

We would be the last to want to interfere in Polish affairs and to do anything which could lead to a change in the historical balance and the actual state of affairs in Europe today. We hope that this is also the case with the rest of the world.

[Question] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is one of those who have stressed the need for the new NATO nuclear arms most forcefully. Does not Brezhnev's interview with DER SPIEGEL also amount to criticism of Schmidt, who he is now going to visit?

[Answer] As far as the interview is concerned, I do not want to go further than it does, because it is an extremely clear interview. I am afraid that it does not give much room for differing interpretations.

But in reply to your question I would like to say that I am still puzzled by Schmidt's logic. When I compare his views of the early sixties, those he expressed in his well-known book for example, (Schmidt's books are called "Balance of Power" and "Defense or Retaliation") with his views in the late seventies, there are major contradictions. This gap is so great that it makes me wonder how a politician like Schmidt could have changed so drastically in so few years.

[Question] Former U.S. SALT negotiator Paul C. Warnke has pointed out that the last time a shot was fired in a war in the United States was when a bullet hit a tree trunk in Pennsylvania at the end of the Civil War. How do you view the U.S. understanding of history in its foreign policy?

[Answer] I would put it like this: The U.S. way of viewing itself is characterized by a lack of historic recollection. But at the same time the Americans are very pragmatic and take everything into consideration.

Just today I have been reading a Congress report on the discussion they had about the deployment of the MX missiles in Utah and Nevada with the planned circular track system. They assumed that if we knocked these installations out, at least 20 million U.S. citizens would be killed instantaneously. Why did they shelve the plans?

The answer is very simple. Because they did not want to cause the deaths of their own people, and not for any other reasons. Why do they not do the same in Europe?

They move the danger away from the people in the United States to densely populated areas in Europe, where they deploy other systems. So it is a complicated question. On the one hand they have no historic recollection, and on the other they are extremely pragmatic and act on the basis of their own interests.

[Question] And how are the Soviet Union's actions to be understood?

[Answer] There are several ways to understand our policies and our goals. The roots of our foreign policy are to be found in our historic and military experiences and in the losses we have suffered in our history. Through this it is possible to gain a differentiated picture of what we are bent on.

Therefore what we need is peace. And it is something we really need. For we know very well that we cannot achieve our domestic goals without a development toward a peaceful status quo throughout the world. It is as simple as that.

[Question] You yourself call the Pershing II and cruise missiles the Americans' "fourth leg -- of the triad." What security policy repercussions will the new high technology have?

[Answer] This is an important question, because it demonstrates the advanced developments which have taken place in the field of modern weapons systems.

If we take the developments in the last decade, they have chiefly affected two main areas -- increased accuracy and a reduction of explosive capacity. The new missiles, which can be fired from the air, the sea or the land, are a completely new development in military technology.

However, if you say this to U.S. experts, they reply that they do not agree, because the velocity of the arms is very low, and they can be hit by aircraft, by antiaircraft defenses and other things. But it is not only a question of high or low velocity, but also of size, of precision and of numbers. We are here dealing with one thousand missiles. If mass production of cruise missiles is set in motion and calculations made to work out how many one can afford to lose in an attempt to hit one silo, I wonder what defense systems would be needed to stop them.

For this reason the problems facing a country attacked by cruise missiles will involve a number of factors. So I call these new weapons -- for want of a better term -- the fourth leg of the triad. (Triad -- the U.S. spreading of its strategic nuclear arms over air, sea and land.) [answer ends]

Bogdanov claims that since they discovered that the United States had picked out 20 nuclear targets on Soviet territory only 50 days after Hiroshima, the Soviet Union has simply been moving the black chess pieces [allusion to fact that white moves first in chess]. At that time the Soviet Union had no nuclear arms.

"It is correct that we have large conventional forces. But do not forget our enormously long borders. We are a large country. A large country and a small country both have their security needs. But no one can be criticized because, for example, Norway is a small country and our country is large," Bogdanov said.

ZHUKOV LINKS UN DECLARATION TO ARMS TALKS

LD040826 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- "It was only most recently, that having convinced themselves of the strength of the rapidly mounting massive anti-war movement all over the world, above all in Europe, they in the USA began talking of the desirability of a reduction of nuclear weapons and their consent to hold talks on this subject," Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA today. "It goes without saying," he points out, "that such a turn would be really meaningful, and all the peace forces will attentively follow, in particular, the course of the talks on nuclear means in Europe, which resumed in Geneva on November 30."

"But the peoples of the world have no right to forget that the programs for the production of ever new types of nuclear weapons, which have been, a short time ago announced by the U.S. President, remain in force. Also remains in force his decision to spend 1,500 billion dollars on military preparations within the next five years."

"Hence," the observer stresses, "the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adopted on November 20 by an overwhelming majority vote the Soviet sponsored declaration on the prevention of nuclear holocaust."

Recalling then that the First Committee adopted a few days ago five highly important documents, which were tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and are aimed at preventing the threat of nuclear war, Yuriy Zhukov writes:

"The U.S. leaders decided to remain silent on the resolutions, which have been adopted at the United Nations Organization. And some British figures have appeared as their solicitors. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington went so far as to say on November 26, speaking in the House of Lords, that the British Government does not believe that the declaration, like the one proposed by the Soviet Union, will be a serious contribution to true arms controls and to disarmament as it cannot substitute for agreements on these issues reached in the course of talks..."But does the adoption at the United Nations of the declaration on the prevention of nuclear holocaust hamper in any way, for example, the holding of the talks, which were started in Geneva on November 30?" the observer asks. "On the contrary, the impressive warning made on behalf of the United Nations is designed to contribute to the success of these talks. Moreover, this warning should have suggested to the conservative government the idea that it is also high time for Britain to make its contribution to the cause of nuclear disarmament."

USSR TAKES ACTIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO MBFR

Impact of Bonn Summit

PM031325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Concrete Answer Needed"]

[Text] Vienna -- The visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR's new constructive initiatives have aroused great interest among the participants in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In the Hofburg Palace where the talks are being held, the opinion can often be heard that the dialogue on the banks of the Rhine will have a positive effect on the international situation. At the 26 November press conference following a plenary session, journalists were asking, above all, questions about what effect the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG would have on the Vienna talks. In his reply, the Soviet delegation's spokesman said that the Bonn talks, by promoting the overall improvement of the international atmosphere, are creating more favorable preconditions for the Vienna talks as well. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in Bonn, the Soviet Union advocates the radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons. If the other side agreed to a moratorium, our country might unilaterally reduce a certain proportion of its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR as an act of good will.

The Soviet Union's approach to the Vienna talks is an active constructive one. Together with its allies from the socialist countries it is seeking an effective reduction of armed forces and armaments in order to really diminish the dangerous military confrontation in Europe. The USSR has already set an example of good will by unilaterally withdrawing 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from central Europe. As is known, in the joint communique on the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, both sides confirmed their desire to actively promote the success of the Vienna talks.

Soviet Delegate Comments

LD262122 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 26 Nov, TASS -- The results of the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG, the new constructive initiatives of the USSR have evoked profound interest amid the participants in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

At a press conference, which was held after a plenary meeting today, the journalists took interest, above all, in what an impact the results of the visit would have on the Vienna negotiations.

The representative of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Sharkov said that the negotiations in Bonn, which promote improvement of the international atmosphere, create more favourable prerequisites also for the Vienna negotiations.

In his speech at a dinner in Bonn, he said, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the USSR resolutely advocates a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons of either of the sides in Europe, and, provided the consent of the other side to a moratorium, the Soviet Union could, as an act of goodwill, unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR.

The Soviet Union displays an active and constructive approach to the Vienna negotiations, said the Soviet representative. Together with its allies, the Soviet Union strives for an effective reduction of troops and armaments so as to really lessen the dangerous military confrontation in Europe. The USSR has already provided an example of goodwill by unilaterally pulling out from central Europe 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment.

A question was raised at the press conference what significance in the context of the Vienna negotiations had the recent statement of the U.S. President Reagan concerning reduction of conventional troops in Europe.

Answering the correspondent, Yuriy Sharkov said that the reasonable question arises why the U.S. delegation, along with other Western delegations, not only disavowed previous proposal on reduction of armaments, but is now trying to remove this problem at all from the agenda of the negotiations. What is the explanation for that? The question also arises in connection with the fact that the U.S. delegation does not give consent to a reduction of air forces, and even objects against establishing a ceiling on the strength of the air force personnel.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD041238 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS — Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received members of Defence Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Leonid Brezhnev and the ministers of defence had a warm conversation. Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the work done by the committee and wished the ministers new successes in strengthening the defence capacity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Present during the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and General of the Army Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Jointed Armed Forces.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING VIEWED

Kornilov Commentary

LD031530 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS — TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The importance of close cooperation and concerted actions of the fraternal socialist countries, actively championing peace and opposing the threat of war, is especially growing in the present-day complex and tense international situation, when the aggressive forces of imperialism are banking on strength methods in politics and on destroying everything positive that was achieved during the 1970's. These cooperation and concerted actions are forcefully exemplified by the results of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries which ended in Bucharest on December 2.

The Bucharest forum discussed a broad range of outstanding international problems. But if we are to pinpoint the main problem, there is every reason to say that the agenda revolved around the question of safeguarding and strengthening peace in Europe and all over the world. The participants in the meeting expressed the confidence that today, more than ever before, the most pressing task is the immediate termination of the arms race and a move to substantive disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that the accomplishment of this task is essential for removing military-political confrontation and the threat of war, for preserving and carrying on the process of detente, and for extending cooperation between countries.

The participants in the Bucharest meeting paid particular attention to the situation on the European Continent and unanimously stressed that they saw the objective of the Soviet-American talks, which resumed in Geneva on November 30, 1981, in strengthening the security of all European countries and peoples while preserving a stable balance of forces in Europe at a progressively lower level of nuclear armaments, and in removing the threat looming over the peoples of the continent. At the same time the socialist countries stand for achieving a solution providing for the complete renunciation by both sides, the West and the East, of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. They stand for eventually making Europe free from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones.

The Bucharest forum discussed many other problems related to the strengthening of peace in Europe and elsewhere and to such major issues as the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and the establishment of non-nuclear zones in various parts of the continent. The participants in the meeting were unanimous on all those problems. The essence of their approach is that however difficult the international problems facing today's world may be, each of them can be settled peacefully, with due account for the interests of all countries.

Recent history has forcefully demonstrated what an influential and favourable role the Warsaw Treaty Organization plays in European affairs and in international affairs as a whole. Since they paved the way to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the Warsaw Treaty member countries have launched a number of major initiatives with the main purpose of preserving detente and imparting to it a brisk pace, the second wind, so to speak. This principled foreign policy line of the fraternal socialist countries has been strongly reiterated anew at the Bucharest meeting.

Disarmament Discussed

LD031936 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Foreign Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has held a session in Bucharest. The ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia considered the state of talks on arms limitation and on disarmament and also the results of the Madrid meeting of participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Helsinki conference convened at the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries, our commentator Yuriy Shalygin recalls, had secured a turn from the atmosphere of tension and cold war on the continent to the atmosphere of peace and good-neighborly cooperation.

In general, the states of the socialist community have to their credit quite a few initiatives which made the seventies a decade of the relaxation of tensions both in Europe and on a much broader scale. The situation has now grown more complicated. This is a result of the policy of reactionary imperialist groups which, while opposing any moves to lessen tensions, stake on force as a means of settling international problems.

How will the situation develop further? It will worsen, which is likely to heighten the risk of a world nuclear holocaust, or it will be possible to prevent this. It is significant that the Bucharest meeting has clearly shown the collective position of the Warsaw Treaty countries. They will continue to work for a lessening of tensions. This is their principled line. What is also important is that the socialist community is not alone in its efforts. The actions of the nonaligned countries against war, for spreading the relaxation process all over the world has proved a major factor, just as the mass manifestations in Europe and other regions against war, for peace and disarmament.

In short, the policy of imperialist reactionaries comes up against growing resistance from broad circles of the world's peace forces. The Bucharest meeting has singled out this factor in its communique. Ending the arms race, the document underlines, is a vital necessity in the present situation. The Soviet Union, the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, have never initiated any of the rounds of this race. They do not intend to build a first nuclear strike potential. The Bucharest communique reaffirms their preparedness to agree on limiting, reducing or banning any armaments on a fair reciprocal basis. This is true also of cuts in troops and military budgets. The socialist community has many proposals on this score, some of them are mentioned in the communique. The line for military relaxation is a constant factor of the entire activity of the Warsaw Treaty countries. As the text of the treaty signed more than a quarter of a century ago has it, member-countries pledged their preparedness to work effectively for a general reduction of armaments and for a ban on all types of weapons of mass annihilation.

BLOC TU OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS LEGAL WORK

PM030929 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Legal Questions Under Discussion"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries and section chiefs of the socialist countries trade union centers to exchange experience of trade union legal work opended yesterday in Moscow's House of Unions. Delegations of trade union centers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Laos, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and the National Cooperation Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions of Poland are taking part in it.

On the first day of work the conference participants discussed experience and problems connected with the trade unions' role in regulating labor relations. The following delivered reports on this question: K. Y. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU; G. Georgiev, secretary of the Bulgarian Central Trade Union Council; L. Zsiga, secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council; S. Saar, section chief of the Central Board of the German Free Trade Union Association; Y. Dashdorj, secretary of the Mongolian Central Trade Union Council; A. Bolechowski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish State and Social Workers' Trade Union; I. Ilie, deputy chairman of the Romanian General Union Trade Unions' central council of the commission on social questions and living standards; and M. Mraz, secretary of the Czech Council of Trade Unions.

Then the conference participants went on to discuss the question of trade union participation in examining labor disputes. Reports were delivered by V. V. Kleptsov, chief of the AUCCTU Legal Division and G. Nakov, chief of the Bulgarian Central Trade Union Council inspectorate for labor and legal protection.

The conference continues work today.

ZAMYATIN AT SOCIALIST PRESS AGENCIES CONFERENCE

LD040010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0006 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (TASS) -- A conference of leaders of press agencies of the socialist countries ended here today. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took part in it.

The participants in the conference discussed the further development of cooperation among the agencies in covering the successes of real socialism and of the peace policy of the socialist countries and the efforts directed at strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war.

They also studied the coordination of the work of the fraternal agencies in support of revolutionary Afghanistan and in helping the Afghan press agency BAKHTAR.

The conference was addressed by Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The leaders of the agencies were received by J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

WESTERN TRANSMITTERS CONTINUE SUBVERSIVE GOALS

DW040839 Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary within the program for DX-club members]

[Text] Dear DX friends: Last time we stated that the change from confrontation to cooperation which began to take shape in East-West relations druing the seventies had no essential influence on the activities of the Western external transmitters. Their programs for listeners in the socialist states remained outspokenly destructive. They indicated their intention to weaken the socialist system, to drive a wedge between the governments and the peoples, and to sow distrust in relations between the proples.

The stipulations of the Final Act of Helsinki, which was supposed to regulate the flow of information across borders, as well as the recommendations of other international agreements, for all practical purposes remained unfulfilled.

As we entered the eighties, the intensification of the international situation, engendered by NATO policy, escalated the aggressiveness of Western radio propaganda even more. While American transmitters such as Radio Liberty and Free Europe, which broadcast to the countries of Eastern Europe and to the Soviet Union from Munich, had been considered earlier to be independent, the U.S. Government at that time assumed responsibility for them. The transmitters, which as is generally known closely cooperate with the CIA and work actively in the field of illegal intelligence gathering, were used as the main instrument in the hyprocritical propaganda campaign on human rights as Carter had [word indistinct] announced in the White House.

Contrary to all international norms and the requirements of international law, these mouthpieces of psychological warfare sought to interfere directly in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to intitiate and support the so-called dissident movements there.

For example, it often happened that pamphlets originating in the house in the Englisher Garten in Munich or in similar centers of psychological warfare were smuggled into the socialist countries. Then they made their way back as documents of the dissident groups and ultimately filled the programs of the transmitters for days and weeks.

Other external services of the West have also been increasingly used by the organizers of psychological warfare against detente. The Voice of America received new chiefs who accused their predecessors of having failed to work offensively enough. The BBC, which for a time endeavored to stay aloof, employed in the broadcasting service for the socialist countries many defectors who, imbued with hatred for the homeland they betrayed, exerted strong influence on the programming.

In Deutsche Welle all attempts by moderate elements to remove the chief of the East Europe desk, Botho Kirsch, who had made a name for himself as a dyed-in-the-wool enemy of detente among the reactionary circle in the Federal Republic, were futile. To make a long story short, the misuse of international broadcasting was carried to extremes. It is a question of whether it must remain so. Listen to an answer to this question next week, at the same time.

U.S. VIEWS ELDERLY AS DISPENSIBLE IN NUCLEAR WAR

LD032026 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- Political shows have become particularly popular of late in Washington. Propaganda spectacles are staged with a pomp unusual even for America.

In any theater, however, in addition to the stage where the action itself takes place, there are also wings, whose life is invisible for spectators. This is also true to the American political theater. A play, produced by the White House, is shown, for instance, at the Washington Sheraton Hotel: conference on problems of the aged. Its scenario is extremely simple: demonstration of the authorities' concern for the aged Americans. The U.S. President himself addresses the conferees with assurance that he will not betray this category of the population.

But in order to know the worth of these assurances, let us look behind the scene, where there are no blinding lights nor busy cameramen. We will see there experts from the atomic laboratory in Oakridge who prepared a "research thesis" on "effective methods" of survival after a nuclear war. The authors of this research, so to say, worked out a "recommendation," which strikes by its ruthlessness, having come to the conclusion that the United States' ability to survive a nuclear attack will be much higher if the aged citizens of the United States will receive the greater portion of radiation. They have, allegedly, lived long enough, and should, therefore, be the first to leave bomb shelters so that other people could have enough food and water. The aged should also assume other restoration functions, which will presumably include removal of corpses and clearing of contaminated ruins. The nuclear madmen from Oakridge went as far as saying that the old people must consume the most contaminated food and thus reduce the number of cancer diseases...

All this could have been taken as the ravings of a madman if not for a stamp of the official customer of the "research"... the U.S. Department of Energy which is in charge of the work on the production of American nuclear weapons. This means that the work of the Oakridge "experts" should be taken with all seriousness, since it is an integral part of the administration's prepartions for a nuclear war, as retired Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, director of the U.S. Defense Information Center, justly pointed out. He stressed that the "research" rests on the mad thesis of a possibility to win such a war.

It is only in an atmosphere of nuclear hysteria, whipped up over the ocean, that such a document, attesting to full disregard for the life and fate not only of American aged but also of the whole of mankind, could be brought forth. This is what determines the true worth of the propaganda shows which are so much popular in Washington.

U.S. SELECT COMMITTEE SHIELDS CIA DIRECTOR CASEY

LD031442 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandor Lutiy]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec, TASS — Under the pressure of the administration the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence fully shielded the CIA Director William Casey who was accused of illegal business dealings. In a report of the commission published on the results of the investigation, which lasted for more than 4 months, it is noted that Casey can continue holding his post.

The Senators who, as is asserted in the report, "attentively studied" 10,500 pages of different financial and legal documents related to Casey's activities, had more than sufficient ground to demand not only his dismissal, but also that he be brought to trial. According to accusations which were confirmed in the rulings of the New York and New Orleans courts, Casey who was in the 1960's member of the board of directors of the "Multiponix" company deliberately concealed from shareholders data on catastrophic financial plight of the firm. Moreover, he actively used the company's funds to pay his own debts and added to his wealth by speculations in the stock exchange.

Contrary to the established order, Casey did not say a single word about that during hearings in Congress where his candidature for the post of CIA director was endorsed. Moreover, he concealed from the legislators also his own debts of almost half a million dollars, criminal proceedings that were instituted against him in the recent years.

The commission gave a ridiculous ruling on all that. That Casey concealed facts of machinations was qualified by them as lack of attention to details.

At a press conference that was held here, acting Chairman of the Special Select Committee on Intelligence Daniel Moynihan evoked journalists' smiles when he said that no pressure whatsoever was exerted upon the committee members. But it is well known that the U.S. administration which was trying to "save its face", was exerting a very energetic pressure upon the legislators during the investigation.

SOVIET-U.S. CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS REPORTED

LD040625 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec TASS -- The second conference of the American and Soviet scientists was held in Zvenigorod, near Moscow, on November 30-December 2. It was initiated by the Institute of Foreign-Policy Studies (USA) and the Institute of the United States and Canada (the Academy of Sciences of the USSR). Problems of Soviet-American relations, limitation and reduction of armaments, prevention and settlement of international conflicts and crises were discussed.

Though there were differences in views on many international problems, the disucssions were held in a frank and constructive atmosphere. Soviet and American scientists declared for improvement of Soviet-American relations and agreed that it was desirable to further develop useful contacts between scientists of the USSR and the United States.

TASS REPORTS U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD032140 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec TASS -- The United States staged another nuclear weapon test. The Department of Energy reported that an underground nuclear explosion was set off at the range in Nevada state.

This is the 16th underground nuclear test in the current year.

PRC CONTINUES TO FOLLOW MAO'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW040512 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Zhao Ziynag's report to the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress [NPC] states that in the future the Beijing leadership will continue to implement Mao Zedong's line and policy on foreign affairs. Our station commentator (Mitin) gives the following views on this issue:

I am not surprised that the Chinese leaders will continue to carry out Mao Zedong's line in the international arena. This was already stated clearly in the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As you recall, the document even describes Mao Zedong's line as the consistent line of China's foreign policy, as if the Beijing leadership had never changed its foreign policy since the founding of the PRC. Zhao Ziyang also tried to create such an impression in his report to the current NPC session. However, this is an outright lie.

Everyone knows that in the late 1950's and early 1960's Mao Zedong made a drastic change by trampling upon the foreign policy program formulated by the Eighth CCP National Congress in 1956. As is known to all, the resolution adopted at the CCP congress explicitly stated that in international affairs China's policy should be to make continued efforts to consolidate and strengthen the sincere friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all other socialist forces. The congress urged the party and the people across the country to wage an uncompromising struggle against imperialsim, to safeguard peace and to oppose a new world war.

But what was the line that Mao Zedong carried out in foreign affairs during the 1960's? As everybody knows, his foreign policy was completely formed during the Cultural Revolution period, and it was one of heinous anti-Sovietism and of vicious attacks against the peaceful, progressive and socialist forces. It was during that period that the great helmsman eulogized the future nuclear war and that Beijing began its collusion with various reactionaries. And the Deng Xiaoping clique has taken over exactly this Mao Zedong policy, a policy which has trampled upon the principle of socialist foreign policy. Given this situation, is there any reason to talk about promoting world peace and assisting the people of other countries in their just struggles? These beautiful works merely serve the purpose of deceiving the Chinese as well as the world's peoples.

The present Chinese leaders have gone even farther than Mao Zedong. They are openly carrying out a policy which serves the interests of imperialists. The principle implemented by Beijing today in international affairs has entirely lost its independence. In its foreign policy China has become a vassal of the imperialist strategy, which is aimed at opposing peace and socialism, as well as the fundamental interests of the people of all countries, including, of course, the interests of the Chinese people.

PRC GYMNASTICS TEAM LEADER COMMENTS ON VISIT

OW040321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] In a statement to this station's reporter, (Wei Jichong), leader of the Chinese gymnastics team, said: We received a cordial and friendly reception in the Soviet Union. The Chinese gymnastics team was practicing in Moscow following the world championship tournament. The Chinese team won two gold medals, four silver medals and two bronze medals in the world championship tournament. (Wei Jichong) said: We thank the Soviet spectators, athletes and coaches for their support of the Chinese team in this tournament. Our athletes have learned much from the Soviet athletes while practicing together with them to perfect our own athletic skills. The athletes practiced in the well-equipped central gymnasium of the Soviet Army. The Soviet Union is the most advanced in gymnastics in the world today and the outcome of the world gymanstics championship tournament has proved this point. (Arkanyev), head coach of the Soviet men's gymnastics team, who superivsed the practice of the Chinese team in Moscow, said: The Chinese men and women team members displayed unique skills and new styles. The Chinese gymnastics team will visit Leningrad and other places of historical interest and scenic beauty before returning to Moscow.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1978 SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY OBSERVED

NOVOYE VREMYA Observer

LD031410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 3 Dec 81

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Aleksandr Usvatov commentary from the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "An Important Milestone"]

[Text] Hello, comrades: 5 December is the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The treaty is rightly viewed, both in Moscow and Kabul, as an outstanding political act which has raised relations between our neighboring countries to the level of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and all-round comprehensive cooperation. But it did not spring from empty ground. Our neighboring countries and peoples have been connected by ties of good-neighborliness and friendship for a long time.

Let us recall that the Afghan people, our southern neighbors, acquired their national independence in 1919 following a prolonged struggle against British colonizers. And the first state to officially recognize Afghanistan's independence and full sovereignty and to extend the hand of friendship, aid and egalitarian cooperation to it was Soviet Russia, itself very young at that time. In May 1919 in a letter to the then Afghan amir, V.I. Lenin wrote: The establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between our two great peoples will open up broad opportunities for mutual aid against any kind of encroachment by foreign plunderers of other people's freedom and other people's wealth. And at the beginning of 1921 the first Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty was concluded. In all the subsequent years and decades, fruitful cooperation has developed between our neighboring countries. We shou[illegible] remember this very well, appraise it highly and never forget it -- it is no surprise t[illegible] many Afghans said this on more than one occasion when I visited Kabul, Kandahar and [illegible] number of other regions of Democratic Afghanistan.

The revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party proclaiming national-democratic, antifeudal, anti-imperialist aims for the construction of a society of social equality, a society without the exploitation of man by man, has brought our neighboring countries even closer together. Soon the treaty of 5 December 1978 was concluded.

But if the world's progressive forces welcomed the new revolutionary Afghanistan, the forces of international imperialism and hegemonism acted quite differently. They immediately began trying to turn back the course of history there, starting a war of aggression against the new Afghanistan. Everybody has known for a long time how all this is being done -- American and Saudi money, weapons from the United States, Egypt and China, the creation of training camps on Pakistani territory for counterrevolutionary mercenaries taught by U.S., Chinese and Pakistani masters of murder. It is mainly through Pakistan that supplies of ammunition are delivered to Afghanistan along mountain paths.

And when fatal danger hung over the country and over the gains of the April revolution, the government, headed up to this time [as heard] by Babrak Karmal, turned to its northern neighbor for aid, including military aid. It was acting in complete accord with Article 51 of the UN Charter on the rights of countries to individual and collective self-defense, and Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Cooperation. And the Soviet Government, making a difficult decision, responded to Kabul's legitimate request and sent a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan to help the Afghan people defend their national independence and territorial integrity. Comrade Babrak Karmal told how great, how terrifying was the threat which hung over the country, which is our friend. Speaking from the rostrum of our party's 26th congress, he said: if help had not been given to Afghanistan by the great Soviet Union, then a revolutionary, free, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan would not exist.

In the economic sphere as well, the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union is very great for Afghanistan. Suffice it to say that the most important and biggest projects which have brought and continue to bring noticeable changes in the generally still (?prerevolutionary), slowly changing economic life of Afghanistan have been implemented there with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union, the friendly northern neighbor. Here are a few examples in various areas: There is now a straight motor road from the north of the country to Kabul -- the road was straightened by a tunnel nearly 3 kilometers long through (?Salang) Mountain. For a decade and a half this trunk road, built with the aid of Soviet engineers and other specialists, has made it possible to deliver goods in a few hours, while previously the route, with unreliable, winding mountain roads, took several days. A bridge over the Amudarya River on the border between Soviet Termez and the Afghan port town of (?Herat Tang) is still under construction. The builders, both Soviet and Afghan, call it a bridge of friendship. Railroad tracks and a motor road have already been laid over it. Or take the flour-mill complex with a vast elevator and bakery built in Kabul with Soviet aid. In Kabul this combine is called the capital's provider. Or take the capital's vehicle repair works, the biggest in the country, where trucks are repaired, buses assembled and utensils for the domestic hearth are made. This is also a joint child of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

Kabul's population has reached more than 1 million. In the past 5 years alone it has grown by 50 percent, and the housing situation is difficult -- it is simply bad. There is no way you could call the sprawling network of mud-walled huts on the slopes of the main hills of the capital, without any hint of everyday conveniences, modern housing. According to official estimates by the municipal authorities. 40,000 out of 70,000 structures--that is, more than half -- are not fit for habitation.

Nevertheless, there is a part of the Afghan capital which, even to the eye, is strikingly different from the rest of the city. It does not have a resounding Eastern name. Rather it is given a name with which we are more familiar: mikrorayon. It is being built mainly of well-appointed 5-story apartment buildings with all modern conveniences. Also built there are a movie theater, a school and a kindergarten. The Kabul mikrorayon was built and continues to expand thanks to the Kabul housing construction combines established 15 years ago with the aid of the Soviet Union.

A group of Soviet specialists is now working in the key sections of production, passing on their practical knowledge and their engineering and working experience to Afghan colleagues with various qualifications. It is this combine and its 2,000-strong collective which is engaged in the construction of the mikrorayon in which many thousands have settled. And these are primarily working people from the combine itself and from other industrial enterprises. The plant is currently being renovated in order not only to increase production of large panels, but also to go on to the construction of 9-story frames for housing blocks.

To help train qualified Afghan national cadres, the Soviet Union built and equipped the polytechnic institute in Kabul as a gift to the republic and sends experienced teachers there. This institute has already produced many Afghan engineers with various specialties. In the same way automobile, mining and oil and gas technical colleges have emerged in Afghanistan.

Of course, the creative progress of the new Afghanistan would be more confident and the restructuring of public and social life on new, just principles would go on more actively if it were not necessary to divert the people's efforts and funds to the struggle against foreign and domestic counterrevolution and reaction, against the brigands. It should be clear to all that a political settlement of the situation which has formed about Afghanistan is needed. The Kabul Government has on many occasions called on its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, to agree on normalization of relations between them in order to put an end to all kinds of aggression and interference from their territory in the affairs of Afghanistan and to reliably guarantee that intervention in the region will not start again. Our country totally supports this initiative by Democratic Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has indicated many times that it is prepared to withdraw its contingent of troops by agreement with the Afghan Government. But for this to happen, as stressed in Comrade Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress, there must be a complete end to the dispatch of counterrevolutionary bands to Afghanistan. Reliable guarantees that there will be no more intervention are needed. Such is the principled stand of the Soviet Union, and we will adhere to it firmly.

However, instead of responding to these realistic proposals from Kabul, supported by the Soviet Union, the reactionary circles hostile to revolutionary Afghanistan are continuing their interventionist actions and are continuing to exaggerate in provocative fashion the nonexistent so-called Afghan issue -- which they themselves dreamed up -- wherever they can, right up to the United Nations. One can only get the impression that they do not want any settlement. On the contrary, they are interested in whipping up international tension, poisoning the international atmosphere, fanning up anti-Sovietism, fanning up the arms race and justifying their militaristic actions in the Near and Middle East with the aid of the Afghan issue, which they have thought up.

However much malice the imperialist and proimperialist enemies of Democratic Afghanistan may bear, however they slander it by asserting that the revolutionary authorities there are isolated from the population, from the people, while according to them relations with the Soviet Union are negative, the truth is quite otherwise. I shall give just a few specific examples from my own observations and meetings: During the founding congress of the National Fatherland Front, which has united all patriotic circles of Afghanistan, I talked to Mullah (Abdul Rahim), a tall, energetic man in white clothes with a white (?cap), the imam of a mosque in Jalalabad close to the Pakistan border. The April revolution, he said, was carried out in the name of the good of the simple man and of all our country. The true mullah should also serve the people. Those who destroy and murder are enemies of Islam. We are very grateful to the Soviet Union for the fraternal aid in beating off the aggressive raids against our country from over the border.

Or take Minister of Trade Mohammad Khan Jalalal. He is not a member of the People's Democratic Party. Let me say moreover that he entered the government during the time of the king. He was minister of finance, a prominent economics specialist, and chiefly a constant patriot of his fatherland. Today at the new stage of the April revolution, he has put his knowledge and experience at the service of the national-democratic structure, and naturally enjoys great respect in the country. The Soviet Union, he told me, has always been our chief trading partner. Before the revolution it accounted for about a third of Afghanistan's foreign trade turnover, and the proportion is now almost half. It is very important, Mr Jalalal stressed, that thanks to the favorable conditions for transit via the Soviet Union, our republic has noticeably expanded its trading ties not only with the socialist countries, but also with states in West Europe and Japan, and we are very grateful to the Soviet Union for all this.

I became acquainted with Dr 'Abdol Zaher 25 years ago. He visited Moscow at that time as Afghanistan's minister for health. Later, also during the monarchy, he even occupied the post of prime minister. At one time Western propagandists asserted that he had emigrated following the April revolution. Nothing of the kind. This is another canard of the imperialist slanderers. He is one of the founders of the National Fatherland Front. True, while the congress was in progress he had a slight illness, and for this reason I went to his house on (Cherai Assali) Street where he has lived for 30 years. I can clearly perceive that it is only under national-democratic authorities, leaning on broad popular-democratic unity, that my fatherland will be able to really go forward, the old political figure and former prime minister said. And a most important condition for its progress is our close friendship with the Soviet Union.

The Afghans have a saying: Act justly and nobody will divert you from the way of truth. It is just this path which is now being followed by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, leaning on the support and aid of its friends, primarily its northern neighbor the Soviet Union, to which it is tied by the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Cooperation, whose third anniversary is currently being marked.

Moscow Meeting

LD040334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Moscow public was today dedicated to the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborly Relations and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Those who spoke stressed that the signing of the agreement was a notable socialist act which laid the foundations for the future strengthening of Soviet-Afghan friendship, the development of good-neighborly relations, and the extension and deepening of all-round cooperation of the two countries. The speakers wished the fraternal Afghan people success in defense of the gains of the April revolution and in repelling the intriques of imperialism and reaction.

Habib Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR, expressed gratitude to the Soviet state and to all Soviet people for the all-round and selfless aid and [word indistinct] assisting the creation of the conditions for a peaceful and creative life for the working people of Afghanistan.

BREZHNEV, TIHKONOV ACKNOWLEDGE AFGHAN GREETINGS

LD031530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] In reply to messages from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, sent on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to the Soviet leaders in Moscow, the following telegram has arrived in Kabul from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. Tikhonov:

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, Kabul:

On behalf of the Soviet people and the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and on our own behalf, we express sincere thinks for your warm comradely congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Similary, we express our belief that fraternal links and revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DRA will expand and deepen in the future, too, in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interest of strengtheining peace all over the world.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish further victories to the fraternal people of Afghanistan, the PDPA, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Afghan Government in strengthening and expanding the sociopolitical values of the Sawr revolution and the struggle against foreign armed interference, and in maintaining conditions for continuing the peaceful, constructive life of the fraternal Afghan people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov, Moscow, Kremlin, 30 Nov

KAMPUCHEAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' LEADER IN U.S.

LD040954 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec TASS -- Son Sann, head of a counterrevolutionary Kampuchean grouping engaged in subversive activity against that country's legitimate government, has arrived in the capital of the United States.

Although Son Sann's visit is described as "private," he, according to a spokesman for the State Department, will be received in the next few days by high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department, including Walter Stoessel, assistant secretary of state, and John Holdrige, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs. Son Sann's visit to the USA is enshrouded in a thick veil of secrecy. Nothing is reported on the aim of his visit.

Attention is drawn here to the fact that addressing newsmen, Son Sann stressed that he intended to raise before the American side the question of U.S. military assistance to the grouping headed by him. Although the spokesman for the State Department denied that the administration had any plans to that score, he nevertheless said that Washington regards with sympathy those "freedom fighters" in Kampuchea and is giving them "moral and political" support.

POL POT 'GANGS' LAUNCH ATTACKS FROM THAILAND

PM021217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Acts of Provocation Continue"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Nov -- the Thai military is continuing to carry out dangerous acts of armed provocation on the border with Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK reports that from 13 through 19 November Thai artillery shelled many regions of Battambang, Siem Reap and Preah Vihear Provinces on 145 occasions. Under cover of artillery fire the Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand have frequently tried to penetrate the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea but their provocative onslaughts have met with a resolute rebuff.

Over this period instances of the violation of Kampuchean airspace were also noted. Thai warships have frequently made incursions into Kampuchea's territorial waters.

MOSCOW MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH INDOCHINA

LD040624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] An all-union conference of the Soviet Committee of Support for Vietnam has been held in Moscow. A report on Soviet public participation in the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea was delivered by Smirnov, deputy chairman of the committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Court. Those participating in the conference noted that now when the three fraternal Indochinese countries are experiencing gross pressure from American imperialism and Beijing hegomonism the Soviet public is faced with the task of even further stepping up its actions in support of these peace-loving sovereign states and their course of normalizing the situation in the area and on the continent as a whole.

A decision was adopted to transform the committee into the Soviet Committee of Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The participants sent a message of solidarity to the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC TALKS

PM031059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Examined"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Nov -- The seventh session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended here.

During the session's work the sides were guided by the fundamental agreements on questions of the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation reached during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee.

Particular attention was focused on the discussion of questions of increasing the efficiency of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, the power industry, the coal industry and transportation.

The session examined questions concerning the fulfillment of mutual commitments envisaged in the protocol to the agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the SRV for 1981.

The participants discussed the state of Soviet-Vietnamese scientific and technical cooperation and noted opportunities for further extending these ties in 1981-1985.

The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, 26 November received K.F. Katushev and had a talk with him.

THAILAND LEADS SOVIET TRADE WITH ASEAN MEMBERS

PM021215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Mutual Advantages"]

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Nov -- The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Thai National Legislative Assembly's House of Representatives has held a special session devoted to Soviet-Thai economic ties.

The reports on the session say that the Soviet Union is one of Thailand's major trading partners. According to the results of the half year just ended, Thailand has advanced to first place in the USSR's trade with the ASEAN countries. The rapid and stable growth in the amount of trade turnover is evidence of the mutually advantageous nature of the economic ties. From 1970, when the trade agreement was signed, through 1980, turnover increased 110 times.

(Anan Buranavanit), spokesman for the committee, and other parliamentarians noted that Soviet-Thai trade ties are of great significance for Thailand's economy. The Soviet trade information center which opened in one of Bangkok's business districts on the eve of the committee session is also designed to promote the development of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries, (A. Buranavanit) said.

COMMUNIQUE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD031545 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet-Romanian communique on the visit by A.A. Gromyko to Romania published here says:

On 2-3 December A.A. Gromyko member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, while in Romania on an official friendly visit, had talks with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed greetings and best wishes to N. Ceausescu from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on several topical problems of international politics including problems concerning Europe and also on issues of bilateral Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

The discussion of issues of Soviet-Romanian relations confirmed the mutual aspiration for further development and improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation in the spirit of the Soviet-Romanian high-level meetings.

In examining international problems, stress was laid on the firm intention of the Soviet Union and Romania jointly with the other fraternal socialist states to make their contribution to maintaining and consolidating peace, to restraining the arms race to disarmament, and to deepening international detente. In this connection note was taken of the important significance of the proposals for peace and detente approved at the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Bucharest 1-2 December 1981.

Note was made of the special danger of the NATO decision on deployment in Europe of new American medium-range nuclear weapons. Both parties confirmed the need for further efforts to halt the arms race and to hold back the level of military confrontation in Europe. Stress was laid on the importance of the new constructive proposals raised by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG.

Both parties stressed also that the negotiations which resumed in Geneva on 30 November 1981 should lead to a strengthening of the security of all European states with a stable balance of forces in Europe at a lower level of nuclear armaments.

The parties expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful solution by means of dialogue and negotiations of all controversial questions between states in accordance with the demands for strengthening peace between peoples and the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Romania again confirmed their support and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and sovereignty of all states, big and small.

The consider that in the conditions of the present international situation, their cooperation and interaction both on a bilateral basis and with other countries of the Warsaw Pact are assuming an especially important significance.

Gromyko Returns Home

LD031644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Today Comrade Gromyko returned to Moscow from Bucharest. At the airport he was met by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

OLSZOWSKI'S URSUS SPEECH ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD031918 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 3 Dec 81

["On Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, TASS -- A meeting with member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stefan Olszowski was held in the party organization of the PUWP of the tractorworks Ursus in Warsaw. Opening the meeting, secretary of the party committee Marian Wal said that adversaries of socialism are intensifying their activities at the enterprise, too. A campaign is being conducted to disband the party organisation of the tractorworks. On no account shall we allow to drive a wedge between the party and the working class, M. Wal said. Enough of resolutions. It is time to pass from words to concrete deeds. The central authorities must act decisively.

In his speech, Stefan Olszowski described the actions of the trade union association Solidarity as open political struggle against the socialist system. This struggle is becoming more acute which is reflected in the resolutions and demands advanced by various sections of Solidarity under invented and provocative pretexts.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski authorised me to state that in such a situation we shall accept the challenge," Stefan Olszowski went on to say. Walesa, Bujak, Rulewski and others should not think that we shall allow them to implement such designs.

Touching upon the situation in the mass media, Stefan Olszowski noted that the guiding role of the party in this important sphere of the political and social life has weakened. The Warsaw branch of Solidarity might try to stage a strike on the radio and television. But, just as before, we shall not give them access to the radio and television, he said.

Stefan Olszowski further dwelt on the events in the fire brigade college in Warsaw, where part of the cadets fell for provocateurs and held a strike under political slogans.

The strike was guided by one of the leaders of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity. He urged the cadets to reject jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and to resist the authorities together with "workers' protection brigades" that were sent to assist Solidarity.

The extremists attempted to use the college as a proving range for further attacks on the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Stefan Olszowski said. The party and government leadership decided to purge the college and this has been done. The authorities manifested its power in this case. The measures taken are an answer to the demands for conducting a more resolute policy.

Stefan Olszowski reported on the talks that were held between Stanislaw Ciosek, minister in charge of the contacts with the trade unions, and Lech Walesa. The latter reacted nervously to a report on the settlement of the conflict in the fire brigade college and made threats to the country's leadership.

Stefan Olszowski said that it is necessary to be prepared for the critical developments since in the trade union association there are a lot of forces that are striving precisely for this.

An example of this are actions by Kuron who formed new "clubs," which are actually a political party. The second meeting of representatives of these "clubs" was held recently in the Warsaw branch of Solidarity. The programme of the organisation was discussed at the meeting. The new political party is based on aggressive anti-Sovietism.

Summing up the economic situation in Poland, Stefan Olszowski said that a sharp recession takes place in all the spheres of the economic activity. We can count on the assistance of countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union. But it won't do to rely entirely on this. Labour is the essential thing now. We cannot achieve anything without it, Stefan Olszowski stressed.

TASS REPORTS ON JOINT PZPR, ZSL SESSION

LD021838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (TASS) — A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has been held in Warsaw. Progress in the implementation of the joint agricultural program was reviewed. Difficulties were noted in the supply of means of production to the countryside and a weakening in the economic links between town and country. It was observed that the situation as a whole has deteriorated because of the continuing strikes in which private farmers have also been taking part and because of violations of public order and anarchy in many regions of Poland.

The newspaper GLOS ROBOTNICZY has carried an account of the visit to the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. Publishing extracts from his speech at the plenum of the voivodship party organization, the newspaper notes that great attention was devoted in W. Jaruzelski's speech to the topical political problems in Poland. He stated: Against whom should the party struggle? First of all against the enemies of socialism, the forces which are striving toward adventurism and national tragedy irrespective of what organization they hide behind. We should struggle as the party of the working class, the party of social justice, against elements which profit by the crisis at the expense of the working class. The party has defended and will go on defending the interests of the workers and the people, W. Jaruzelski pointed out.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- A working protocol on cooperation in the field of television between USSR Gosteleradio and Hungarian television for the 1982-83 period has been signed here. The further development of exchanges of television materials about life in the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and about the fraternal friendship between the peoples of both countries is envisaged. Special attention has been devoted to coverage of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and to coverage of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 19 Nov 81 LD]

ARMENIAN-ROMANIAN RELATIONS — The Armenian (Messrob Mashdotz) National Library contains documentary books providing information about Romania's culture and economy. The Armenian-Romanian cooperation union was established in 1962. There are approximately 100 types of industrial products exported from Armenia to Romania every year. The Yerevan electrical institute is currently conducting research in Bucharest in Cooperation with the Romanian electrical institute. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 81 GF]

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG ON USSR RELATIONS

Schmidt Statement

LD031910 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec, TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made in the Bundestag today a government statement on questions of foreign policy. He touched upon the results of the visit to Bonn of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, his negotiations and conversations with West European statesmen and politicians.

The visit of the general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, was of a special significance, said the head of the FRG Government. We deemed it important that both governments, as was noted in a joint communique, in accordance with their responsibility, should be making their contribution to the positive and stable development of the international situation, to ensuring durable peace. For that it was necessary in the course of the business-like, frank and constructive exchange of opinions to set out and explain to each other our positions.

Despite serious differences in opinions, despite fundamentally differing notions of society and politics, the common denominator for us became care for peace, stressed Helmut Schmidt.

Touching upon the bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR, the FRG chancellor said: "Our cooperation on the strength of its great economic benefit, and also the significance of political detente in Europe, was highly appraised by both sides. We noted that since the time of the signing of the Moscow treaty 11 years ago a firm foundation of cooperation was created on which we constructed and will construct our relations."

Debates on Schmidt Statement

LD040018 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec, TASS -- Debates were held at the Bundestag today on the government's foreign policy statement made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the government coalition parties -- Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDP) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) -- in their speeches positively assessed the results of the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet-West German summit negotiations. There is no sensible alternative to the policy of talks and cooperation, stressed SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. He pointed out that in the course of the talks in Bonn the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev stated the Soviet Union's readiness to "go farther" in order to make the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe a success. There are no reasons to regard the Geneva talks as having no future, the SPD chairman stressed. He emphasized in this connection that the West German Government should use all possibilities to help achieve a good result at the talks.

According to Willy Brandt, East-West trade and economic relations on a world-wide scale are a significant contribution to ensuring peace. The SPD chairman strongly criticized the line of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] opposition which is seeking to belittle the importance of the results of the Soviet-West German summit meeting.

The visit by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany and the negotiations in Bonn help continue the East-West dialogue, the FRG's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed in his speech. Relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, he said, are very important in the context of the overall state of East-West relations. In turn, these relations have key importance for stablilizing the international situation and developing international cooperation, the minister declared.

The West German foreign minister expressed the wish that the lengthy period of peace in Europe since the end of the Second World War be not merely an "episode" but open a new chapter in history. He stressed that it is Europe which should advance peace initiatives.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva will be constructive and bring about positive results. He favored the continuation of the Soviet-American talks on strategic nuclear weapons. At the same time, speaking about the additional arming of Western Europe with new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The minister repeated the West's known position on this question. Hans-Dietrich Genscher claimed that the USSR was "seeking to expand its potential" in the field of medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

The visit by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany showed the continuing validity of the principle of the need for accords in such areas as arms control and disarmament, said SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. These accords, he said, should meet the interests of both sides. The speaker pointed out that the Geneva talks should consistently advance, for the time brooks no delay.

Kurt Jung, representative of the FDP Bundestag faction, stressed that the Soviet-West German talks in Bonn have special importance taking into account the aggravation of the international situation.

The opposition leader Helmut Kohl and CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss in their speeches tried to distort the Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and reducing medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, particularly the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile systems. Repeating the thesis, refuted by figures, of the alleged "Soviet military superiority," they favored the implementation of NATO's decision to station in West Germany and a number of other West European countries new American nuclear systems.

LEADERS BELIEVE BREZHNEV VISIT CONSTRUCTIVE

PM031605 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin article: "Constructive Dialogue on the Rhine"]

[Excerpt] L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a most important event of international significance which attracted the attention of the entire world public. People everywhere understand that in the current aggravation of the international situation, caused by the U.S. administration, the meeting of the supreme leaders of the USSR and the FRG meets the people's basic interests.

Representatives of various sectors of the West German population voice their support for and approval of the beneficial changes wrought by the 1970 Moscow treaty and the agreements signed during the Soviet-West German summit meetings. Continuation of the dialogue is an important element in world politics, and a stable peace in Europe and the development of Soviet-West German cooperation depend on this to a considerable degree.

As many West German observers stress, L.I. Brezhnev's statement to the effect that peace has had and retains supreme value for him and for all Soviet people caused tremendous satisfaction here.

The Bonn talks attracted the close attention of all the mass media. Every 10-15 minutes there were radio and television reports on the progress of L.I. Brezhnev's visit. Interviews with statesmen from the federal chancellor downward were interspersed with conversations with representatives of various FRG social groups.

For many FRG inhabitants Soviet head of state L.I. Brezhnev is a man they trust, on whom they pin their hopes for a peaceful future. On learning that I was from Moscow, my interlocutors asked me questions: "Is it true that your president is of worker origin, from the factory floor?", a respectable burgher asked me in disbelief.

Another interrupted: "The important thing is that Mr Brezhnev lived through the war and saw active service. It is obvious that such a man wants peace."

And this is the opinion of the distinguished FRG politicians and public figures whom I managed to meet. "Even before the Bonn meeting CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt advocated that relations between our countries attain an increasingly high quality and level in all spheres," Jans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said. "I think that the present talks in the FRG capital have been directed toward this, too. Such summit meetings are especially necessary at difficult times, to make our relations more equal and improve mutual understanding."

The FRG maintains an unfailing interest in good, peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union for the benefit of both our countries. As for the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit, let us note the importance of the fact that this cooperation remains a substantial factor in European politics, promoting the stability of the overall situation on our continent.

The Bonn talks presented the desired opportunity to explain divergent opinions, eliminate misunderstanding between the two sides and seek ways toward detente, balance, arms control and disarmament. In this connection I would like to stress once more our striving for cooperation with the Soviet Union at all levels in economy and trade, in the sphere of culture and in the development of contacts between people.

Following the Bonn meetings, just a few days later, the Geneva talks begin between USSR and U.S. representatives. Our close interest in these talks rests on the hope that a solution will be found there which will enable [pozvolilo by] the Western bloc, to which the FRG belongs, to abandon the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed the Soviet Union's serious desire for talks aimed at achieving concrete results. He clearly voiced his readiness to improve relations between East and West in all spheres. With all the difficulty of the current international situation, the dialogue between the two sides must not be broken off. From this viewpoint the visit to the FRG of the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state must be seen as an event of crucial political significance.

In the opinion of Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, President L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is naturally dependent primarily on the need to discuss foreign policy issues:

"As far as economic cooperation is concerned, FRG business circles, which I represent, assess the development of these relations with satisfaction. Both sides understand that there are still reserves and great possibilities for the future. We all understand that in the situation which has now taken shape in the world we must think primarily about ways of reducing armaments. And it seems to me that Mr L.I. Brezhnev's visit will have its main positive effect on the very climate of international relations and on the whole overall atmosphere.

"Peace, detente, European security and disarmament are all bound up closely with the whole of this cooperation in the sphere of industry and foreign trade! We who built the precious edifice of detente also bear the responsibility to guard it safely. Now, under the influence of Mr L.I. Brezhnev's visit, and his recent utterances, I think of how essential a tranquil life and normalization of international relations are to the world. And we must know each other better. In effect the Moscow treaty, as we in the FRG call the historic agreement between our countries, led to a substantial deepening and expansion of our ties in all spheres. We also created stable and firm relations in the sphere of the economy. I want to stress that economic cooperation in the past decade has grown perceptibly and made progress independently of the fluctuations of the foreign policy barometer. This fact in turn has had an influence on the level of foreign policy relations, too.

"I would like to tell LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers that we leaders of FRG industry are interested not only in mutually advantageous contracts but in their moral effect. I mention the moral importance of the long-term agreements between the FRG and the USSR because there is still a lot of mistrust in our country. But when people know that when huge contracts have been concluded for decades ahead, they live and work more tranquilly."

Trying to assess the very important results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, I think now of the fact that it was precisely we business people who began to restore relations between our countries. That is why, with our current solid, long-term agreement, we must now think about the future and the prospects. I draw these conclusions for myself after the summit meetings in Bonn.

SPANISH NATO ENTRY WILL INCREASE TENSION

PM040915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Madrid -- After a 3-day debate the Senate -- the upper house of the Spanish parliament -- has approved the government's proposal for Spain to join NATO. Some 106 senators voted for the resolution supporting the Atlanticist plans of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], while 60 voted against it.

This decision surprised no one. Taking into account the fact that supporters of Spain's joining the North Atlantic bloc are in the majority in the upper house, the government's NATO initiative was "doomed to succeed" in advance. The UCD leaders spoke openly of this even before the Senate debate began.

The arguments that the senators put forward during the plenary sessions practically repeated the sides' positions during the discussion of this issue at the end of October in the lower house of parliament, the Congress of Deputies. In the Senate the Atlanticists once again rejected the left opposition's demand for a national referendum to be held on Spain's joining NATO, as well as all other amendments.

With the adoption of the government's proposal in the Congress of Deputies and the Senate, the centrists' cabinet received formal approval to hold talks with NATO on Spain's joining this military bloc. Evaluating this decision, the country's democratic public points out that the UCD refused to listen to the people's opinion and did not consider it necessary to hold a referendum on an issue of such importance to the country affecting the interests of millions of Spaniards. This opinion was expressed unambiguously during numerous rallies and demonstrations held throughout the country, particularly the demonstration in Madrid, held under the slogan "For peace, disarmament and freedom," one of the biggest demonstrations in Spain's history.

More than 1 million Spaniards who reject the government's dangerous Atlantic course signed a demand for a referendum to be held.

Many political observers point out that the question of the country's admission to NATO, while being, in the final analysis, Spain's internal affair, at the same time concerns not only its national interests but has a direct bearing on problems of security in Europe, the level of military confrontation on the continent and the preservation of peace. The progressive public rightly fears that turning Spain into the 16th NATO member and the alteration of its place in the system of European interstate relations will lead to increased tension on the continent and in the world as a whole and will escalate the arms race. The Soviet Union's stand in this respect is well known: It resolutely and consistently advocates the nonenlargement of military blocs and the disbandment of military political groupings. The powerful demonstrations in defense of peace and in support of disarmament which have recently swept through many European countries, particularly the active anti-NATO campaign in Spain, attest that millions of people of good will see the continent's future not in pursuing bloc politics but in developing relations among states on an all-European basis, strengthening trust among countries and peoples, improving the European and the international situation and broadening mutually advantageous cooperation.

SHIPBUILDING, ORE PLANT PACTS SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD032132 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Dec, TASS -- Soviet foreign trade associations and Finnish firms signed here today a number of new big contracts in accordance with the Soviet-Finnish agreement on trade and payments for 1981-1985.

The Soviet Union is Finland's largest trading partner in shipbuilding. Contracts for building ships to the Soviet Union concluded up to 1984 will ensure jobs for a number of Finnish shipbuilding yards. In turn, the Soviet Union will deliver to Finland ship equipment.

Joint construction of large industrial facilities is being successfully carried out. Contracts for continuing the construction of the Kostomuksha ore-dressing plant were signed today.

The export of Soviet passenger cars and lorries to Finland is expected to continue. "Zhiguli" cars, known here as "Lada" cars, are constantly in demand. At present, the share of Soviet passenger cars among all cars sold in Finland is about ten percent.

TEXT OF CPSU GREETING TO SWEDISH PARTY CONGRESS

PM031007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] To the 26th Congress of the Swedish Left Party -- Communists [VPK]

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 26th VPK Congress and all party members and wishes them success in the congress' work.

Your congress is taking place in a complex international situation. Under cover of the "Soviet military threat" fabrication which they are fueling, imperialism's aggressive circles are causing a new escalation of the arms race in an attempt to alter in their favor the correlation of forces in the world arena.

People in the Soviet Union know that your party, together with the country's other peace-loving forces, is actively struggling for peace, opposing the arms race and the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile systems in West Europe and advocating the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The Swedish communists uphold the vital interests of their country's working class and working people and defend their democratic rights and social gains against the monopolies' offensive.

The CPSU is performing a tremendous amount of creative work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which defined the main avenues for our country's further economic and social development and came out with a clear-out program for the struggle for peace for the eighties. The foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union are aimed at the fundamental normalization of the international situation, the curbing of the arms race and the safeguarding of stable peace and the peoples' security.

All present-day development convincingly attests that the cohesion and internationalist solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces and primarily of the communists is the guarantee of successful struggle against imperialism and rection, while real socialism has been and remains the people's reliable bulwark in their struggle for peace, freedom, independence, democracy and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the VPK success in its activity.

Long live friendship between the Soviet and Swedish peoples!

Long live peace throughout the world!

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS EXTENDED 5 YEARS

LD040016 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Nicosia, 3 Dec, TASS -- The USSR-Cyprus long-term trade agreement has been extended for five years -- from 1982 to 1986. The volume of trade between the two countries more than (?doubled) in the past five years.

BREZHNEV REPLIES TO KIPRIANOU'S MESSAGE

NC032230 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev sent a message of thanks to Cypriot President Kiprianou for his congratulations and wishes on occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. In his message Brezhnev wishes President Kiprianou and the people of Cyprus prosperity and success in strengthening the indepedence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

RELEASED EGYPTIANS STILL OPPOSE CAMP DAVID

LD032202 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Various political groupings and prominent people in Egypt are still asking for positive changes in the country's policy, especially regarding the Middle East settlement issue. One must draw attention to what Muhammad Hilmi Murad, deputy leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party, said in that regard. He suggested, for instance, the abandonment of the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks within the Camp David accords and the discussion of other suggestions for solving the Palestinian problem, which is one of the main conditions for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The deputy leader of the Socialist Labor Party said that his release did not oblige the opposition to change its views about the Camp David accords and about the so-called normalization of relations with Israel.

Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, who was also released a few days ago, made a statement to AL-AHRAM along the same lines. He said that his differences with As-Sadat began with the first disengagement agreement in Sinai, and it is known that this agreement was the first step in As-Sadat's unilateral anti-Arab path of collusion with Israel.

OMAN VIOLATES PDRY AIRSPACE, PLAYS ROLE FOR U.S.

LD032142 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The PDRY Embassy in Lebanon stated that Omani military helicopters violated the republic's airspace and flew over the (Wadi Jibbin) and (Wadi Saydah). The embassy statement said that the aggressive act by th Omani Air Force coincides with the Bright Star maneuvers which are to be carried out by the Pentagon in the next few days on Omani territories near the PDRY's eastern border. Indeed, the Omani provocation could not be isolated from the present Washington anti-Arab line.

The United States has embarked openly on a policy of fierce intervention in the affairs of autonomous Arab countries and the suppression of progressive Arab regimes. It allocated the role of policeman to the regimes which are obedient to it, like the Omani regime. That is what the abandonment of an independent policy and the subjugation to imperialism would lead to. It has to be said that Oman was repeatedly warned that that policy was not permissible, whether in the Arab League or in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Gulf countries, as is known from agencies' reports, offered Oman financial aid of $1.2 billion on the condition that Oman revoke the agreement made with Washington allowing the United States to use its military facilities. However the rulers of Oman did not wish to abandon the role of lackeys to the foreigners. The result is quite clear: a state of conflict in a region where peace was prevalent among the Arab countries for 2 years.

JORDAN'S HASSAN, ENVOY VIEW DEVELOPMENT OF TIES

LD032252 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Amman, 3 Dec, TASS -- The crown prince of Jordan, Hassan, has received the ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Mikhail Sytenko. In the course of a talk the Crown Prince Hassan and the Soviet representative exchanged opinions on topical problems of the Middle East, discussed questions of development of Soviet-Jordanian relations.

Mikhail Sytenko was also received by Acting Prime Minister, Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. The USSR's ambassador in Jordan Rafik Nishanov took part in conversations.

The Soviet ambassador at large has been on a visit to Amman since November 30.

'ARAFAT CABLES PALESTINIAN GRATITUDE TO BREZHNEV

LD032222 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- A reply from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat to Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory message on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People has been received here.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed cordial gratitude "for the noble sentiments of friendship and solidarity towards the Palestinian people and their just struggle."

"Our Palestinian people and their heroic revolutionaries view the Soviet Union as a reliable and true support of all the people fighting for their freedom and self-determination," the message runs.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the people, the party and the leadership of the friendly Soviet Union for invariable disinterested and noble support for the Palestinian people's righteous struggle for the exercise of the inalienable national right to return to their lands, the right to self-determination and an independent Palestinian state.

The Soviet and the Palestinian peoples, the message runs, are bound together by the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their greedy policy. "The bandit manifestations of that policy," Yasir 'Arafat writes, "are particularly obvious in our region where the United States renders support to the adventurous futile separate deals, and simultaneously continues efforts to form aggressive military blocs and to build up its military presence in order to have hegemony over our region, its peoples and resources. The Palestinian people take pride in the fact that under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization they hold a vanguard position in the struggle against the Zionist-imperialist alliance and its political and military ventures."

"The Palestinian people also take pride in and draw confidence from the fact that the great Soviet Union, the true friend of our Palestinian people, the friend of all peoples of the world fighting for freedom, is together with us on these militant positions."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS MEMBERS OF DELEGATION TO IRAQ

PM031311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from V. Tarasov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Iraq on 30 November for an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet deputies R.T. Bulgakov, Ye.F. Muravyev, A. Savitakhunov and P.Ye. Stolyar. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials.

UNITA LEADER SAVIMBI ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

LD031020 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec, TASS -- Jonas Savimbi, head of the terrorist divisive grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] waging struggle against the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrived in the U.S. capital. Larry Speakes, White House spokesman, said at a press-conference on Wednesday that Savimbi was on a "private" visit to the United States but that he would meet high-ranking State Department officials. In particular, he will be received by Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who is known to be the main architect of Washington's "new policy" in Africa.

This visit is another link in the chain of Washington's attempts to turn Africa into its strategic stronghold and to secure the further plundering of its rich resources by American monopolies. Within the framework of this policy the United States is pursuing a course of rapprochement with the South African apartheid regime, which perpetrates acts of aggression against neighbouring African countries, and is hampering the settlement of the Namibian problem in a bid to perpetuate the South African racists' dominance over that country.

The bandit grouping UNITA is assigned a special role in the American plans in southern Africa. Small wonder that the selfsame Chester Crocker once said in a fit of frankness that the United States considered the UNITA grouping to be a legitimate political force in Africa. Pressured by the U.S. administration, [word indistinct] took steps to repel the so-called Clark Amendment passed a few years ago to ban secret American support for the divisive anti-Angolan groupings.

It is claimed by the White House today that Savimbi's visit to Washington does not indicate any U.S. support for the UNITA groupings or any change in American policy in Africa. But facts eloquently show that the self-styled "fight against international terrorism" readily throw the doors open before out-and-out bandits and terrorists, if only the goals and interests of American imperialism are promoted in this way.

Meets With Assistant Secretary

LD041012 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Washington 4 Dec, TASS -- Jonas Savimbi, leader of the terrorist grouping UNITA was received by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The State Department's spokesman declined to comment on the meeting but informed observers say that the two men discussed possible U.S. aid to the bandit grouping, engaged in subversive activity against Angola's lawful government. As is known, the U.S. Senate has under the administration's pressure cancelled the so-called "Clark Amendment," banning U.S. aid to anti-Angolan groups while Congresss will vote on the issue in the near future. It is pointed out in this connection that during the talks Savimbi tried to persuade the administration's representatives into increasing pressure on Congress for an early cancellation of the "Clark Amendment."

PRC SUPPLYING ENRICHED URANIUM TO S. AFRICA

PM011123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "Rejoinder": "Impaled Themselves"]

[Text] Chinese mythology tells of a mythical beast called (sechzhay) -- the symbol of honesty and decency. The Beijing politicians who tried to hide from the world public their unseemly ties with the racist South African regime recently impaled themselves on its long horn.

As the influential American newspaper the Washington POST reported, official U.S. circles are convinced that the recent mysterious deliveries of enriched uranium to Pretoria were from China. This strategic raw material, which is essential for the production of nuclear weapons, was forwarded from the PRC to Switzerland and then via the French firm of Framatome to the Republic of South Africa.

South Africa possesses very large uranium deposits but has an acute shortage of enriched uranium. Without it the Republic of South Africa cannot acquire nuclear weapons to threaten the liberated peoples of Africa. Beijing has hastened to the Pretoria regime's assistance. Forgetting its own loud statements of "support for the Namibian people's just struggle," China, AFP has reported, will ensure deliveries of a sum total of more than 70 tons of enriched uranium to the Republic of South Africa. One person's money does not smell any worse than any others'.... Faced with irrefutable facts which have become public knowledge, in a conversation with journalists an official PRC spokesman virtually had to admit that China is supplying the racists with enriched uranium.

China's leadership is strengthening the military potential of the Republic of South Africa, encouraging the South African military, which would like to keep the forces of national liberation movements in Africa in nuclear "check", and promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

SOUTH AFRICA INVOLVED IN SEYCHELLES INCIDENT

LD031800 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Anoananarivo, 3 Dec, TASS -- The special services of the Republic of South Africa and its allies are directly involved in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Seychelles. The testimony of that is the fact that the South African authorities set the mercenaries free without bringing them to trial. That was stated by the President of the Seychelles France Alberto Rene at a press conference, held in Victoria.

According to the Johannesburg newspaper STAR, the mercenaries were recruited in the Republic of South Africa with the money received from the United States. Colonel Mike Hoare, called "mad Mike", took part in recruiting the mercenaries. "Mad Mike" commanded mercenaries in the Belgian Congo in the period of assassination of the hero of the liberation struggle Patrice Lumumba.

The president said that the conspiracy had been thoroughly prepared by Colonel Hoare, who previously secretly visited the Seychelles. Eight saboteurs also came to the Seychelles under the guise of tourists to ensure the landing of the basic group. The organizers planned the operation during the projected visit of President France Alberto Rene to France. One of the mercenaries, a certain Brooks, who faced the press conference, reaffired that mercenaries were paid large sums of money in American dollars.

Washington, 3 Dec, TASS -- According to reports by news agencies from Pretoria, South Africa's authorities categorically refused to disclose the names of 39 mercenaries, released by them and accused five of them only of "hijacking a plane", releasing them on bail. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa R. Botha cynically attributed the refusal to bring the mercenaries to trial to "lack of proofs of their guilt".

The names of the participants in a coup d'etat attempt, news analysts believe, are kept secret to hide the fact of involvement of agents of Western special services, above all the U.S. CIA in the action on the Seychelles. Many of them, news agencies point out, bear assumed names and have false documents. Among the thugs, most of whom are from the Republic of South Africa, Britain, former Rhodesia, mention was made of American Barry Gribbon from Florida, where a centre of training mercenaries is known to be located.

Nairobi, 3 Dec, TASS -- The chairman of the Organization of African Unity Daniel Arap Moi in a message to the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa demanded extradition of mercenaries. The refusal to bring the criminals to trial, the document stresses, testifies to admission of South Africa's involvement in the conspiracy against the OAU member-state.

BREZHNEV GREETS MENGISTU ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM030939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself, I send you, the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the entire friendly Ethiopian people cordial congratulations on the third anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The past 3 years have confirmed quite clearly that the treaty is a firm and reliable basis for the successful development of all-around Soviet-Ethiopian relations and the consolidation of our countries' fraternal solidarity in the joint struggle for peace and social progress, for the cohesion of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and against reaction's aggressive intrigues.

I express the firm conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia based on this treaty will continue to strengthen and develop unswervingly in the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples, for the benefit of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

I sincerely wish you, Comrade Mengistu, good health and further successes and I ask you to convey to the friendly Ethiopian people best wishes for progress and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

KUDRYAVSKIY ON U.S. LIES ABOUT 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD031522 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- Lies and slander became a component part of the U.S. foreign propaganda. Almost every day Washington spreads fables about imaginary "interference" of Cuba and the Soviet Union in Central America. Another fraud on "penetration" of the USSR in Nicaragua was produced in Washington on Wednesday. A highly-placed representative of the American administration, according to news agencies, asserted that in the recent time three runways were prolonged in Nicaragua "to receive Soviet planes." And since this is so, this means that the Soviet Union intends to build in Nicaragua....a military base.

It is not for the first time that American news media pounces such "sensations" on the heads of American readers and spreads them in the whole world. Such false assertions were earlier turned down by official representatives of Nicaragua. There have been no Soviet military bases there, and there are none, like there are no Soviet military bases in othr Latin American countries. Why then Washington did again resort to such canard? What aims are pursued by the American administration by intimidating the U.S. public with "a Soviet threat?"

A reply to these questions can be found in a statement of the highly placed representative of the U.S. administration. He said that deliveries of Soviet planes to Nicaragua "would upset the military-strategic balance in Central American." Well, therefore follows the conclusion: It is necessary to increase military aid to pro-American regimes in the region. Resorting to the hackneyed myth of a Soviet and Cuban "military threat," fanning up military hysteria in Central America and the Caribbean basin, Washington pursues self-seeking aims -- to strike a blow on the gains of the Cuban revolution, to suppress the revolutionary movement in El Salvador, to turn back the process of transformations in Nicaragua, tc tie still closer to the United States the dictatorial regimes of those countries where American monopolies boss with impunity.

Seeking to prevent the spread in Latin America of the "Nicaraguan virus" (this is how the sandinist revolution is called in the United States), the American administration stepped on the path of undisguised threats to Nicaragua. The U.S. Vice-President Bush, the Secretary of State Haig and other representatives of the White House, grossly interfering into internal affairs of Nicaragua, repeatedly threatened that country with "military action." The United States tried to stifle the young republic also with "peaceful" means -- the United States denied it credits and food deliveries. But neither was effective.

Nicaragua, which took the path of independent development, enjoys prestige and support of many states of the world. The people of that country, who paid a dear price for freedom and independence of the homeland, does not want a recurrence of black Somoza-rule days.

OAS UNLIKELY TO SUPPORT HAIG ANTI-CUBAN STANCE

LD031332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. administration is pushing on with its campaign against states in Central America, above all against Cuba and Nicaragua. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports today from St Lucia -- one of the islands in the Caribbean, where the annual meeting of the OAS General Assembly is taking place -- that U.S. Secretary of State Haig intends to make use of the assembly to launch attacks on Cuba. The agency reports that Haig has brought to St Lucia what is alleged to be fresh evidence of Cuba's subversive activities in Latin American countries.

It is quite evident that this will be further inventions trumped up by the U.S. CIA jointly with the Department of State. Such inventions have burst like soap bubbles, and the public in the countries of Latin America know well (?what they are worth).

Not very long ago the Department of State announced that there had been nothing less than a landing of Cuban Armed Forces in Nicaragua; in fact, it turned out that some Cuban teachers had arrived to help Nicaragua combat illiteracy. The Pentagon has now come up with a new cock-and-bull story about Cuba allegedly intending to sell fighter planes to Nicaragua.

It needs to be said that even the Western press, including even the American agencies reporting on Secretary of State Haig's coming speech at St Lucia, is perfectly well aware of the futility of attempts by high-placed White House staff to slander Cuba and isolate it from other Latin American countries. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports that it is expected that the U.S. position will obtain no support at the current session of the OAS General Assembly.

BISHOP WARNS OF INVASION BY 'U.S. MERCENARIES'

LD041022 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] San Francisco, 4 Dec, TASS -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has accused the U.S. administration of pursuing the policy of interference aimed at destabilizing the situation in that country. The Reagan administration has launched a campaign of Grenada's economic stifling, he said in an interview with the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES. With this aim Washington is using its influence at international financial organizations to block the appropriation by them of funds for implementing various projects in Grenada. Thus, the U.S. was trying to make the West European countries give up the granting of funds required to complete the construction of a new airport in Grenada.

There is also a real threat of an invasion of mercenaries from the U.S. the prime minister pointed out. Speaking on American television, these mercenaries recognize that they are being trained for Nicaragua and Grenada, Bishop said. A whole plan of invasion of Dominica and Grenada by mercenaries has been drawn up, he added.

RPP CARRIES SALVADORAN CP LEADER'S LETTER

PY032240 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Undated letter sent by Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Text] December 2 is the anniversary of half a century of reactionary military dictatorship, a dictatorship the heroic Salvadoran people are currently fighting.

At that time, Augusto Cesar Sandino was fighting the Yankee invaders in the mountains of Nicaragua while in El Salvador a revolutionary process was maturing, a process which led to the 22 January 1932 peasant insurrection, that is, 50 days after the coup headed by Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez.

The 2 December 1931 coup overthrew the government of Arturo Araujo, elected in 1930 during the last elections which could be labeled as free and democratic in El Salvador in this century. Araujo had great popular support. The masses believed in his promises of great socioeconomic changes, which he did not fulfill. The brief government of Araujo during the serious 1932 economic crisis of the capitalist world along with all kinds of injustices accumulated by the predominatly agrarian society created frustrations among the Salvadoran people and lead the masses, particularly the peasants, to support an insurrection.

The military coup carried out by Hernandez Martinez was the answer of the oligarchy of large landowners, headed by millionaires who exploited coffee, in view of the progress made by the peasant labor movement and its achievements, particularly after the creation of the Regional Workers Federation in 1934 and after the communists took over the federation's leadership in 1939 even before the creation of the party. This coup was also the last prepared by the wealthy to crush the insurrection which was visibly developing throughout the country shaken by a revolutionary spirit.

The Communist Party of El Salvador was only founded in March 1930 and already in 1932, without any experience, headed the people's uprising. The people were defeated [words indistinct]. Gen Hernandez Martinez unleashed a terrible killing; about 30,000 workers were dreadfully murdered. For years, in the western part of the country where the main repression took place, children were not allowed to cry. When children were heard crying measures were taken to exterminate the inhabitants. The henchmen used to say: They are crying for a dead communist.

This is how the bloody military dictatorship that is today 50 years old started; it is the oldest in Latin America and in the world in this century.

The 1932 massacre was precisely the event that formed the basis for the stability of the dictatorship. Constant persecutions, exiles, murder and electoral farce have been throughout half a century the (?unlawful) procedures of the reactionary regimes. The Salvadoran people have been constantly struggling to overthrow the dictatorship but only during the 1970's did objective and subjective conditions again prevail for the overthrow of the dictatorship and for the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution now taking place in El Salvador to succeed. [Words indistinct] the people are struggling against the decayed political structures, social inequality -- the worst in the continent -- and against neocolonial dependency.

The bourgeois oligarchy, as usual in connivance with Yankee imperialism, is still trying the remedy used 50 years ago: genocide, the peace of 100,000 dead; some even speak of 200,000 on which the new order must be established in the year 2,000. More than one phase of this sinister program has already been fulfilled. But history is not a circle but a spiral, a fact which has also been proven by events.

The 1932 insurrection was crushed in 10 days but the current revolutionary uprising in El Salvador has been going on for more than a year. The armed people are resisting and hitting with a growing force and are receiving greater international solidarity. [Words indistinct] to conquer democracy and independence, our peoples know that these goals are no longer unreacheable in our continent. Sandino has triumphed in Nicaragua 45 years after his death. The aborted revolution against Machado in Cuba was followed by the victorious revolution against Batista and dependent capitalism of the 1950's.

Imperialism is getting ready to increase its intervention in El Salvador, Central America and the Caribbean in order to maintain the genocidal dictatorship which is trying to obtain new life with the blood of the people.

It is obvious that this first stage of the intervention -- U.S. arms and advisers -- did not accomplish anything. We are now already in the second stage and the third is about to begin. After (?the actions) of the puppet armies, a direct intervention by imperialism may take place. Therefore, in order to save our people and our brothers of Central America the sufferings of a large-scale war, to prevent great tension in the world and to avoid a continental or even a world war, the Salvadoran democratic forces -- which are defeating the enemy troops -- have made a peace proposal by promoting negotiations in order to find a political solution guaranteeing sovereignty and democracy for the Salvadoran people.

Half a century of experience has taught us, however, that no one wants to negotiate with the weak, that the weak can be crushed. We also know that the idea of crushing the Salvadoran revolution is only the first step for the imperialists and (?Salvadoran) oligarchy, because the second step will be an attack on the Nicaraguan revolution.

If the enemy insists on rejecting our proposals, imposing on us the choice between revolutionary war and other types of dictatorships -- the beachhead of imperialism in the area -- the position of our people is clear and irrevocable.

DELEGATION RECEIVED AT PERUVIAN PARLIAMENT

PM031055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Problems Examined"]

[Text] Lima, 27 Nov -- A meeting took place in the Peruvian National Congress Building between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation here on an official visit and Peruvian parliamentarians belonging to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate Foreign Affairs and Interparliamentary Ties Commissions. Questions of Soviet-Peruvian relations and topical problems of the international situation were examined at the meeting.

Soviet delegation head A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a press conference in which he answered numberous questions from Peruvian and foreign journalists.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON CHERNENKO MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "Chernenko Receives Nicaraguan Defense Minister" which appeared on page K 1 of the 27 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the unattributed report published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November reveals the following differences:

Paragraph on, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of mutual interest.

Present at the talk were V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; V.V. Pribytkov, assistant to the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

The talk passed....

UNION REPUBLIC PLENUMS, SUPREME SOVIETS

Ukrainian Plenum

PM031139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev and M. Odinets report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum: "On the Main Salients"]

[Text] A little over a month remains until the end of the first year of the 5-year plan. The Ukrainian working people, focusing their efforts on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have widely launced socialist competition to enhance production efficiency and make use of reserves for the successful fulfillment of what has been planned. The 10-month plans for the sale of industrial output and labor productivity growth has been completed. New production capacities have been commissioned. The rural workers have done a great deal: Having coped with the set targets they poured 827 million poods of grain in to the state granaries.

This was stated at yesterday's Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the directives set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's principled positions expressed on key questions of the party's economic policy are a specific program of action on the decisive salients of communist building, the speaker said. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been welcomed by the Ukrainian working people, as they have by the entire Soviet people, with profound satisfaction and approval. This convincingly confirms the nationwide support for our party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The report and speeches noted that the 11th 5-Year Plan is a specific embodiment of the course elaborated by the 26th OPSU Congress for the implementation of the tasks of communist building. The indicators of the republic's 5-year plan accord with the Congress directives. In terms of absolute increases in gross social production and labor productivity growth rates it is planned to surpass considerably the heights scaled in the past 5-year plan.

While in the 10th 5-Year Plan the gross social product increased by R29 billion in the republic, in the present 5-year plan it is to increase by R37 billion, the figures for increase in national income are R11.9 billion and R15.5 billion respectively. Real per capita incomes will increase by 17 percent for the republic as a whole. The housing conditions of 7 million pepole will be improved.

In discussing key tasks of economic and socia' development in the new 5-year plan, those taking part in the plenum paid special attention to the preparation and implementation of the food program.

Close coordination is needed, for this, between the development of all links of the agroindustrial complex, agriculture, the industrial sectors serving it, the procurement, storage, processing, transportation and trade systems and, the main thing, rapid agricultural production rates.

In the Ukraine the average annual gross agricultural output must be increased by 12 percent while grain production must reach an average of 51 billion tons a year. It is planned to increase average annual sugar beet purchases by over 6 million tons, meat purchases by almost 16 percent and milk purchases by over 7 percent.

These tasks are not simple. The fact that the 5-year plan has begun with a bad harvest year should not sway the determination to achieve what has been planned.

We have the opportunity to fulfill the 5-year plan tasks, the speakers said. In recent years the material and technical base of agricultural production has been substantially strengthened. In the new 5-year plan the volume of capital investments in this sector has been set at R26.4 billion for the republic. The earmarked funds must be utilized thriftily, so as to produce the maximum return. However, this approach is not in evidence everywhere. For instance, the contrasts in land reclamation are great. While in Krymskaya Oblast each irrigated hectare does the work of four unirrigated hectares, in Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts effectiveness is 50-100 percent lower. The same picture can be seen with respect to sugar: In Kiyevskaya, Cherkasskaya, and Poltavskaya Oblasts sugar production per hectare sown to sugar beet is 28-31 quintals while in Nikolayevskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts the figure is 21-23 quintals.

In discussing the tasks of the further development of the fuel and energy complex, those taking part in the plenum pointed to the need to take resolute steps for a fundamental improvement of the work of the coal industry. In 1985 the enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must -- mainly through intensification -- increase coal extraction by 10 million tons by comparison with 1980.

Guaranteeing the prompt commissioning of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline sector is a matter of great state importance. Work on the installation of atomic power stations requires considerable improvement. Here, the speakers said, much depends on the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification ensuring the prompt delivery of the necessary structures and equipment.

Those taking part in the plenum analyzed the problems of the further development of ferrous metallurgy. In 5 years it is planned to increase pig iron output in the Ukraine by 4.5 million tons, steel production by 6.7 million tons and the production of finished rolled metal by the same amount. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the plenum said, and the Dnepropetrovskiy, Donetskiy and Zaporozhskiy Obkoms must take appropriate steps to improve the work of the mining and byproduct coke industry whose lagging is holding up the normal rhythm of the entire sector. It was announced that the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to render the republic's mining and metallurgical enterprises assistance in their additional provision with modern transport equipment and in the renovation of existing equipment.

In the current 5-year period the republic's construction workers must assimilate almost R96 billion. Here the planned increase in the commissioning of fixed capital must considerably exceed the increase in capital investments.

Considerable experience has been accumulated in organizing capital construction in the Ukraine. This year the construction workers of the Rovenskaya AES, the Zhdanovskaya-Kapitalnaya No 1 mine and the Colinskaya cotton spinning plant received greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with their prompt commissioning of capacities.

Nonetheless the state of affairs at the installation of a number of very important projects leaves room for improvement. The republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises have been criticized for the lag they have allowed to occur at a number of construction sites. Analyzing the progress of the installation of housing, schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics, those taking part in the plenum cited Khmelnitskaya Oblast which failed to commission over 200,000 square meters of housing in the previous 5-year plan and which is fulfilling the plans by only 50 percent this year. The situation is no better in Kirovogradskaya, Cherkasskaya, Poltavskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts.

Much has to be done in the republic to increase consumer goods production. Over the 5 years it is planned to produce consumer goods worth almost R185 billion, or R32 billion more than in the previous 5-year period. However, light industry has recently shown a marked deterioration in its work. The number of laggard enterprises has increased 50 percent, equipment downtime has increased, and new capacities are being commissioned only slowly. At the same time the leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry (the minister is O. Ya. Kasyanenko) are assessing the state of affairs uncritically and are failing to display the necessary initiative and persistence in their work. A justified rebuke was also leveled against the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry (the minister is Yu. F. Gayevskiy) for insufficient attention toward the production of commodities in daily demand. It was also stated that I. D. Stepanenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, is not showing sufficient concern for the work of the light and food industry.

The unity of economic, organizational and political-educational work is a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan, the speaker said. Every primary party organization, every party committee must really fulfill its crucial pledges and wage a resolute struggle against shortcomings. It is essential to explain actively and extensively the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the propositions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session and to reveal graphically the party's socioeconomic policy. Competition must be widely launched for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The plenum in the main approved the plan for economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the republic's plan and budget for 1982.

In the resolution which is adopted, the plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the precepts set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and made them the basis of the organizational and political activity of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan Period.

Turkmen Plenum

PM031335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Grachev report under the rubric "Communists are Discussing the Tasks for the Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and under the general headline "Outlining Targets": "Turkmenistan"]

[Text] Ashkhabad -- The results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization arising from its resolution and from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed yesterday by the participants in the Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum.

The republic is approaching the end of the first year of the 5-year plan with quite good results. The 10-month plan for output sales has been fulfilled ahead of schedule and additional output worth nearly R57 million has been produced. The chemicals, local industry, and meat and dairy sectors and the power industry have developed most rapidly. In difficult weather conditions the farmers have grown a good cotton harvest. Socialist pledges for purchases of grain, vegetables, melons, silk cocoons, silkworms and wool have been fulfilled.

"In assessing all that the republic has achieved in the development of the national economy, we cannot remain silent about unresolved questions," the keynote speaker, M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, said. "If what has been achieved is measured against the demands of the 26th party congress and the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, it becomes quite obvious that we have by no means worked at full strenth.

For all communists and rural workers, it was said at the plenum, the question of providing the working people with food must be of priority importance. It was noted that the production of fruit, vegetables, melons and grapes is considerably behind the population's requirements. Meat production has been greatly reduced in Maryyskaya, Ashkhabadskaya and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts. This year the poultry farmers are also working unsatisfactorily, having permitted a shortfall of 3 million eggs. In this connection many of the speakers drew attention to the procurement of agricultural produce from the population as a substantial reserve. The consumer cooperative system is as yet carrying out purchases only poorly.

The plenum participants also adopted a self-critical approach in assessing matters in the main sector -- cotton growing. The cotton harvest is increasing mainly because of the expansion of the growing area, but the yield is not increasing. This year the cool spring, torrential rain and repeated resowings certainly affected results. But as O. Mommadov, chairman of the Chkalov Kolkhoz, K. Kadzharov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, and A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskiy Obkom, said, it is also true that not all leaders had a fully responsible attitude toward work in the difficult conditions. The main task now is to complete the harvesting of raw cotton more rapidly and to begin thorough, well-thought-out preparations for next spring.

The increase in Soviet people's well-being is directly linked with the increase in output of consumer goods. Long-term measures to increase production and more fully satisfy the population's demand for essentials have been elaborated by resolutions of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. However, in fulfilling these targets people continue to place the emphasis on "gross output." As a result in the first 10 months of the year the Ministries of Light Industry and Local Industry failed to meet targets for the production of 19 types of products in short supply.

The resolution of the tasks set by the November plenum will depend to a great extent on increasing the militancy of all party components and the initiative and responsibility of every communist and every working person. In this connection, the speaker noted, special emphasis must be placed on improving the style of party work, increasing the personal responsibility of leadership cadres for the task entrusted to them and stepping up control of the execution of decisions.

The plenum approved in the main the draft plans for the republic's economic and social development in the 5-year plan period and in 1982 and also the 1982 budget.

Confidence was expressed that the communists and all working people of Turkmenia will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the 26th party congress.

Armenian Plenum, Supreme Soviet

GF031538 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 0500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The Armenian SSR Central Committee plenum began yesterday. The plenum reviewed the CPSU Central Committee November 1981 plenum results, its decisions and Leonid Brezhnev's speech during the plenum concerning CPSU organizational affairs and problems.

Among the Armenian Government officials present was Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who addressed the plenum.

The plenum outlined the Armenian republic's 1981-85 economic and socialist government plan and 1980-82 government budget [passage indistinct].

The 4th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Assembly is scheduled to begin in 3 hours. The meeting will review soviet Armenia's 1981-85 economic and socialist progress, the government plan, the 1980-82 government budget and the achievements of the 1980 government budget. The meeting will also review the protection of the environment and the animal world, the Armenian republic's achievements, official Armenian laws and various other affairs.

Dear listeners, you will hear more details about our republic's Supreme Soviet session from our information dispatchs.

Regional Soviets Open

LD032324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Questions of raising production efficiency and the quality of work are the focus of attention at the Supreme Soviet sessions of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Armenia, which opened today. The deputies are discussing plans for the economic and social development of the republics for the 5-year period and the coming year, and the state budgets of the republics for 1982. Let us pause for more details from the reports of our correspondents from Alma-ata and Baku:

The economy of Kazakhstan will develop more dynamically than in the last 5-year plan. Over one-third of the basic funds will be renewed. There is much to be done in raising the working people's standard of living. Real income per capita will rise by 16 percent. Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the USSR Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of the republic is taking part in the work of the session.

In the Azerbaijani SSR during the 11th 5-year plan period 80 percent of the growth in industrial production is to be obtained through increased labor productivity. The machine-building, nonferrous-metallurigical, chemical, and oil-chemical industries will develop quickly. The draft plan provides for a broad program for a further rise in the people's well-being. Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic, is taking part in the session.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT RSFSR MINISTERS MEETING

LD032246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] At today's session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, questions were examined concerning the work of administrative organs with the leading cadres of the sovkhozes and kolkholzes of the Russian Federation in light of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plenums of the party's Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev. Also discussed were questions concerning the work of administrative and economic organs in ensuring the attainment of a high yield of agricultural crops in 1982, additional measures to improve supplies of foodstuffs for the population and the progress in carrying out the task of increasing production of consumer goods. A speech was made at the session by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LATE REPORT: GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW RALLY

LD041420 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 4 December carrys a live relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on a festive meeting on the 40th anniversary of the Battle for Moscow.

The announcer says that Leonid Brezhnev is present. Moscow Executive Committee Chairman Promyslov opens the session.

At 1402 GMT, CPSU Politburo member V. V. Grishin begins speaking.

Grishin discusses at length the Soviet victory over the Germans in the Battle for Moscow. He says that after the battle, Moscow was rebuilt and the Soviet economy expanded. Industry and agriculture became strong and ambitious plans were set.

Grishin says that imperialism is seeking military superiority over the USSR, threatening universal peace and security. He says the Soviet Union persistently works to eliminate the danger of war; a great role in this belongs to Leonid Brezhnev.

Grishin refers to the Soviet peace program for the 1980's. He says that Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was of great importance and he recalls the proposals for agreement with the West to avoid nuclear conflagration. He says these proposals show the peace-loving nature of the USSR and its Leninist foreign policy. The Soviet Union is doing everything to keep its defense potential on the appropriate level. He praises Brezhnev and says people should rally behind him.

Grishin finishes speaking at 1450 GMT. Army Gen Belborodov then speaks.

IZVESTYA DISCUSSES SAKHAROV, ALEKSEYEVA CASE

LD041510 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Fresh Provocation" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS — The newspaper IZVESTIYA published today the following article:

"Recently Academician A. Sakharov has passed on a report to the West that he and his wife E. Bonner were going on hunger strike. The pretext for this move was the refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow E. Alekseyeva, whom Sakharov is trying to pass off as his relative, to go abroad.

But who is Alekseyeva, and what is the real hidden motive behind Sakharov's new demonstrative action?

Bonner's son, A. Semenov, while married to O. Levshina, had a liaison with Alekseyeva, a student of one of Moscow's institutions of higher learning. A family scandal broke out. Semenov deserted Levshina and his little daughter and went to Israel. We will not try to guess how they settled the conlfict, but a year later Semenov's wife, Levshina, and his child returned to Semenov, who by this time had moved to the USA, for the "reunification of the family."

Now Alekseyeva was deserted. She tried to commit suicide, but physicians saved her. Sakharov and Bonner wormed themselves into her confidence. They took her into their apartment as a daily help and started brain washing her, urging her to leave the USSR.

Alekseyeva applied for permission to go to Israel at the invitation of what she called her Aunt Feygin. But it turned out that Feygin was a fictitious relative, who had nothing in common with Alekseyeva.

Thus it turned out that the fictitious aunt could no longer serve as a pretext. But another matter remained. Alekseyeva's disabled parents categorically object to their daughter leaving the USSR. Her father is a disabled war veteran and her mother is a sick person. Alekseyeva's parents applied to the People's Court with a request that their family be protected from actions by Sakharov and Bonner.

Alekseyeva's father sent a letter to party and government bodies saying among other things: "Our daughter is being intensively brain washed in an anti-Soviet spirit by Sakharov, Bonner and company with the aim of forcing her to leave the Soviet Union and thus make everybody forget about the sordid deeds by the members of the family... But with what aim is Bonner on the one hand sending her daughter-in-law and granddaughter to her son, and on the other, wishes to send to him a new 'daugter-in-law?'... What meanness! What sacrilege! Bonner has the sole aim of sending our daughter abroad to provide cover for their dirty deeds... I request and implore you to take measures to protect my family from the harmful influence of Sakharov, Bonner and company."

Because Alekseyeva has no relatives abroad, and her parents are disabled persons, who object to her leaving the USSR her request has not been met.

Then Bonner and Sakharov invented the following trick. Semenov and Levshina divorced according to a law of one of the states of the USA. Semenov wedded Alekseyeva by default. It would seem that there is a basis for a new examination of the application to leave the USSR. However, they forgot one thing -- in force in the Soviet Union are not American but Soviet laws which allow neither bigamy nor wedding by default.

Sakharov is trying to pose as a selfless champion of human rights. But why does he not respect the rights of Alekseyeva's parents? Not only the ethics but our laws say that children must take care of their disabled parents advanced in years. The Constitution of the USSR, our country's fundamental law says: "Enjoyment by citizens of their rights and freedoms must not be to the detriment of the interests of society or the state, or infringe the rights of other citizens." Apparently, Sakharov and Bonner would like to subordinate laws and ethics to their own whims and ambitions.

The point at issue in Alekseyeva's case is a fresh provocation calculated to attract again the attention of the West to Sakharov's anti-Soviet views and play up forces which are designed to undermine detente and aggravate international tension. What these views are is well known. In his statement to U.S. Senator Buckley, which was published in many bourgeois newspapers Sakharov urged: "Use pressure on the USSR, limit it in purchases of food, use pressure over prices...Use all possible levers of influence -- covert and overt diplomacy, the press, demonstrations and other effective means: Temporary renunciation of cooperation in some or other field, legislative restrictions of trade...." Speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the FRANCE PRESSE agency, Sakharov demanded that the USA stimulate the arms race, until it is "two or three times more powerful than the Soviet Union." Things went so far that Sakharov came out in defence of terrorist murderers, who staged an explosion in the Moscow Metro a few years ago. The victims of that explosion, including children were not granted even the favour of words of regret from that moralist of clearly anti-Soviet bias.

Such are some facts which reveal the real essence of the fresh clamour in the West in connection with Sakharov's name. It is not important who invented the hunger strike trick -- Sakharov, Bonner or somebody else. We will not emphasize either that according to the stories of acquaintances of Sakharov's family in the city of Gorkiy, the "hunger strike" is being held strictly according to the prescriptions of therapeutic fasting.

Academician Sakharov is trying to turn into a universal crisis the discord in his own soul, troubles in the family life of Bonner's stepsons and other relatives. And with this aim he is not above using any means."

According to a report from physicians, Sakharov and Bonner have been taken to hospital. Medical assistance is being administered to them to prevent any complications in the state of their health.

CPSU LAUDS PULP, PAPER RESOURCE CONSERVATION

LD022036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the experiences of the collectives at the Kotlas and the Solikamsk pulp and paper combines in the economic and rational use of timber, fuel and energy and other material resources. The decision adopted notes that these collectives, implementing the directives of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, have accumulated positive experiences in raising the efficiency of production and saving timber, fuel, energy and other material resources. At the Kotlas combine, as a result of implementing the technical rearming of production, the introduction of advanced technology, the automation of production processes and the partial modernization of equipment, over the past 5 years the output of pulp has increased by one and a half fold and the printing of paper two and a half fold. The increase in production has been obtained as a result of raising labor productivity. At the combine the expenditure per rouble of marketable output is considerably lower than the average for the industry.

The collective of the combine was one of the first to use deciduous timber for the production of pulp and fiber board and makes use of almost all the byproducts from chemical processing and secondary fuel and energy resources.

The collective of the Solikamsk pulp and paper combine, on the basis of a reduction in the volume intensity [massoyemkosti] of production, has achieved a considerable increase in the efficiency in the use of timber. Because of this the production of paper has been increased by 72 million square meters. In response to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on intensifying work on the saving and rational use of raw fuel and energy and other material resources, the collectives of the combines have decided to save about 1 million cubic meters of timber, thousands of tons of different chemicals and standard fuel, and millions of kwh of electricity before the end of the current 5-year plan.

The widespread propagation of this valuable experience at other enterprises in the industry, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee stresses, will allow the saving of a considerable quantity of raw and intermediate materials. The successes achieved by the collectives are said by the document to be a result of the organizational and mass political work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the economic leadership of the enterprises, the initiative and creative approach to work of the engineering and technical staff and production innovators, and the widespread socialist competition.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended the implementation of specific measures to widely propagate the positive work experience of the collectives of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines. To study and propagate the work experience of these collectives, it is regarded as being advisable to hold in June next year in Arkhangelsk a seminar of party, economic, trade union and Komsomol personnel.

ESTONIAN OFFICIAL URGES BETTER USE OF FREE TIME

WA250930 [Editorial report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 14 November features on pages 1-2 a speech by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Central Committee, on the occasion of the republic meeting of the party-soviet aktiv, entitled "Problems in Improving the Organization of Free Time of the People of the Republic in Light of the Directives of the 26th CPSU Congress."

Ristlaan notes that the responsibilities of filling the free time of the working people and youth lie with the soviet organs, trade unions and Kosmomol organizations. He praises some of the Houses of Culture for the activities they have arranged for the enlightenment of the people, but concludes in general that much is left to be desired on the republic level in fulfilling the cultural needs of the people. In addressing the problem of why republic organizations have a difficult time in filling concert halls when foreign groups draw overflowing crowds, Ristlaan states: "We are under no circumstance against foreign concerts, light music and other forms of light entertainment, but we cannot permit entertainment of any kind if it is not meaningful and of a high cultural level." He demands that all those who are responsible for presenting entertainment to the public should improve their work to reflect the high communist ideal.

Ristlaan goes on to mention the good work of organizations involved in physical culture and other leisure activities, but admits that too many people "are not participations in useful and pleasurable pursuits, but are spending their free time aimlessly or, even worse, using it for harmful habits such as drinking."

The trade unions, he feels, should be responsible for solving this problem for workers by providing a wide network of cultural and sport facilties, and a base for tourism and rest. This, he notes, would provide a significant way to fill leisure time.

Although much in this area has already been done by the trade unions, he continues, the problem lies not in the quantity but in the quality of the activities. Since more than half of all workers do not participate in these activities, he urges that more emphasis be placed on activities centering around neighborhoods.

More emphasis should also be place on singing and dancing groups, he added, explaining that the Estonian Central Committee had recently received a petition to create a republic choral society. However, Ristlaan stresses that its creation might be dependent on two factors: first, that song festivals should be held only during non-working hours, in order not to interrupt the normal everyday rhythm of life, and second, that it should strengthen the friendship of the Soviet people by presenting ensembles and choral groups from fraternal republics.

Ristlaan places special emphasis on filling young people's free time. Many youths, he feels, do not use their free time wisely. The number of schoolchildren involved in interscholastic competitions has dropped sharply in recent years. Although the Ministry of Education has issued an order for compulsory interscholastic activities, he points out, in many schools this has not yet taken place. While special emphasis should be placed on developing technical clubs and organizations which would provide professional orientation for youth, he complains that only 30,000 youths or 16 percent of the school population take part in these organizations.

More should be done for youth in the form of dances, excursions, and the like, to occupy their free time and energy. However, he notes, that the quality of their dance music should be improved, notably that of the preferred disco music. "We emphasize once again that we are not and cannot be against true youthful music, that it must be supported and encouraged. However, if it takes the form of propaganda, imposes the Western way of life, then this means there will be stricter control of dance and entertainment music, and it must be put on the right track."

Ristlaan stresses that the local soviets should take more initiative in providing leisure time activities and they should be responsible for maintaining local cultural sports facilities. Although many of these facilities require repair, the funds allotted for repair and maintenance have not been fully utilized by many of the organizations, and this, he says, "is a gross transgression of state discipline." "Success in dealing with leisure time, as in all other areas of life, depends on the people."

He goes on to name a number of heroes in various fields of endeavor and, in conclusion expresses the hope that the republic party and soviet aktiv will apply all their efforts in this most important sphere of life in order to fulfill the tasks of the 26th CPSU Congress.

KISHINEV MEETING HONORS YIDDISH-LANGUAGE JOURNAL

WA041130 [Editorial Report] Kishinev LITERATURA SHI ARTA in Moldavian on 12 November publishes on page 2 a 700-word illustrated report by Mikhail Khazin entitled "'Sovetish Heimland' Means 'Soviet Homeland.'" The article describes a recent literary evening held in Kishinev to mark the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Yiddish-language journal SOVETISH HEIMLAND. According to the article, the journal's editor-in-chief, Aron Vergelis, and other dignitaries addressed the meeting. The article concludes by noting that SOVETISH HEIMLAND regularly publishes items by Yiddish-language writers of Moldavia.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH KUYBYSHEVSKIY RAYON VOTERS

PM271005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] TASS -- The entire work of the capital's labor collectives is proceeding under the tremendous influence of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. A weighty contribution to Muscovites' achievements and to the implementation of the socioeconomic program advanced by the party's 26th congress is being made by the working people of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, one of the most highly industrialized rayons in the city. Voters of the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug and representatives of the rayon party, soviet and economic aktiv declared their desire to increase this contribution.

K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, was warmly welcomed when he addressed them on 23 November. The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, he noted, was a direct continuation of the work of the 26th party congress. The speaker described the tasks arising from the decisions of the plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the measures being taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to ensure fulfillment of the outlined plans.

The program set by the party to further boost Soviet people's material and cultural living standards, he stressed, demands an increase in efforts from all labor collectives to make fuller use of reserves and opportunities. In this connection prime significance is attached to improving organization and efficiency and strengthening state and labor discipline in every sector of production and in all spheres of management. K.U. Chernenko noted the importance of further strengthening the ties between the soviets and the masses and of fulfilling the voters' instructions and voiced confidence that Muscovites will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the task set for the 5-year period by the party.

He dwelt on key questions of the CPSU's and Soviet state's foreign policy activity aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, disarmament and developing mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual understanding among people.

The same day K.U. Chernenko visited the Khromatron plant. He familiarized himself with the production process, talked with workers and employees and inquired about their working and living conditions.

SHCHERBITSKIY REMARKS TO UKRANIAN ARTISTS REPORTED

PM241445 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 13 November publishes on page 2 a 4,500-word article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukranian CP Central Committee, under the headline "Living and Creating for the People." The article is reportedly based on Shcherbitskiy's speech at a "meeting of leaders of the Ukranian Communist Party and the republic's government with representatives of the artistic intelligentsia" held in Kiev "on the eve of Great October." Shcherbitskiy discusses the state of literature and the arts in the Ukraine today, the "place of the artist in the modern ideological struggle," and the organization of the arts in the republic.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PARTY MEETING

LD242308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A plenum of the Leningradskiy Obkom took place today. The results of the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed, as were the tasks of the Leningradskaya Oblast party organization deriving from the plenum decisions and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, delivered a report. Leningrad communists gave their unanimous approval to, and adopted for strict execution, the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the provisions and conclusions in Comrade Brezhnev's speech.

The plenum of the obkom also debated the draft plan for comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in 1981-85 and in 1982.

ROMANOV LEADS LENINGRADERS IN THANKS TO BREZHNEV

PM301027 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Inspired by High Evaluation"]

[Excerpt] The working people of Leningrad city and oblast have received with tremendous enthusiasm the warm greeting from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the sale of arable produce to the state.

A meeting of the aktiv of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations together with representatives of working people's collectives of Leningrad city and oblast devoted to this notable event was held in the Smolnyy Institute's auditorium yesterday.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The text of the greeting was read out by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

On behalf of the communists, agricultural workers and experts and all working people of the city and oblast, he expressed profound gratitude and acknowledgement to the party Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of the achievements of Leningrad's workers on the land and for the warm words of greeting. This demonstrates with new force, G.V. Romanov said, the exceptional attention paid by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the steady growth of Soviet people's prosperity and to solving the tasks of the accelerated development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. By overfulfilling the set targets and adopted pledges, Leningradskaya Oblast's arable farmers have once more confirmed that even with the complex weather of the northwest of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone not only can consistent harvest be obtained but major industrial centers' requirements for vegetable produce can be provided from local production.

Some 45,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes have been sold to the state above the set plan. Farms have provided themselves fully with seed grain and seed potatoes. The procurement of all types of coarse and succulent fodder has increased.

The results achieved are the outcome of the selfless labor and well-organized actions of all participants in the agroindustrial complex: sovkhoz, procurement and transport workers and trade enterprises. Great assistance in gathering and procuring arable produce was provided by patron enterprises and organizations of Leningrad and the oblast's industrial cities, students, schoolchildren and Soviet army servicemen.

The labor victory is the result of purposeful organizational and political work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs on implementing the CPSU's agrarian policy.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON UZBEK EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Uzbek Executive Committee Discusses Republic Plans" published in the 2 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 12:

First paragraph, line two should read: ...candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Uzbek CP first secretary....

Second paragraph, line four should read: ...on a wide footing, the incorporation of inhabited areas into cities....

Last paragraph, line two shoul read: ... the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASKS IN ENERGY SPHERE

PM031741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Power Industry Resources"]

[Text] The 11th 5-Year Plan is an important stage in the development of our country's economy. It is during these years, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, that the national economic structure with which we will enter the 21st century is beginning to be created. In the process the implementation of the programs that have been formulated for intesectorial production and industrial complexes -- especially the fuel and energy complex, which affects the entire national economy -- is assuming particular importance.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex during the current 5-year plan. "The plan," he noted, "envisages a marked increase in production of energy and fuel, especially gas. But the country's requirements are also growing rapidly. This is why the plan orients us toward exploiting every available lever and incentive in order to save fuel and energy."

In the last few years much has been done to increase extraction of all types of fuel and electricity generation. But we cannot rest on our laurels. Still more complex tasks have to be resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Prime importance is attached to expediting the extraction of oil and gas in west Siberia and of cheap power industry coal in the eastern regions of the country and mainly in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz basins, to making efficient use of the hydroelectric power resources of Siberia, the Far East and central Asia and to developing the nuclear power industry. The structure of the sectors forming the complex is being changed in order to make better use of available resource. It is planned to reduce the use of oil and gas as a fuel, but the proportion of coal use is increasing. Electricity generation by nuclear power stations will increase.

In 1985 coal extraction is to reach 775 million tons, oil and gas condensate extraction is to reach 630 million tons, and gas extraction will be 630 billion cubic meters. It is planned to raise electricity generation to 1,555 billion kilowatt-hours. Some 69 million kilowatts of new power station capacities will have to be commissioned, of which 23-24 million kilowatts will be at nuclear stations using thermal reactors. Overall, about developing the sectors of the fuel and energy complex during the current 5-year plan, which is 50 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Over the 5-year period it is necessary to open up new deposits, and to construct and commission five major west Siberia-center main gas pipelines and the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline.

The plans for the production of fuel and electricity must be not only fulfilled, but exceeded. The task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to monitor them closely. This is also one of the main concerns of central economic organs. As the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum noted, it is primarily the leaders of the relevant ministries who carry the responsibility for ensuring that the country receives uninterrupted supplies of oil, coal, gas and electricity and that the requisite amount of fuel is exported to the fraternal countries and to the world market.

At the same time Soviet people's attention is focusing on the more economic utilization of fuel and energy resources. Over 200 million tons of ideal fuel must be saved in the current 5-year plan. The way to do this is to reduce unit expenditure of electricity and thermal energy and to make better use of secondary heat. This is promoted, for instance, by the comprehensive plans for increasing the efficiency with which fuel and energy resources are used and saving them which have been formulated on the initiative of party organizations in Kemerovskaya, Irkutskaya, Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts.

However, certain enterprises have failed to organize the strict accounting and monitoring of heat, electricity and gas expenditure. New energy-saving techniques should be introduced more rapidly. For instance, the replacement of the open-hearth method of smelting steel by the converter method reduces energy outlay by 27 percent. Increased production of steel using continuous casting installations also promises a substantial fuel saving in ferrous metallurgy.

Not all potential savings have been utilized in the power industry itself. In the last 10 years fuel expenditure in generating 1 kilowatt-hour of electricity has decreased from 366 grams to 328 grams in the sector. Nonetheless, since the beginning of this year power stations have allowed the overexpenditure of more than a million tons of ideal fuel. Party and trade union organizations in power industry enterprises must exactingly analyze the reasons for this situation and prevent losses.

Nuclear power stations help save organic fuel. They make it possible to release millions of tons of coal and petroleum products for the national economy. It is urgently necessary to increase the pace at which nuclear power industry projects are constructed. That is the direct duty of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Power Machine Building enterprises.

And what substantial reserves for saving fuel, heat and electricity the housing and municipal service sector possesses! In every city it is important to deal with the lighting of streets and squares and the use of illuminated advertisements and to expend energy and gas thriftily in everyday life.

The problems of the fuel and energy complex require constant attention from party and trade union organizations and the leaders of practically all ministries and departments. With the beginning of the cold weather, enterprises' readiness for uninterrupted work in winter must be checked once again. It is important to ensure regular coal deliveries to power stations.

Our country is developing its power industry base entirely on its own resources. Nature has given us our share of coal, gas and oil reserves. The available resources allow us to view the future with confidence. It is the duty of every Soviet person to make thrifty use of and to conserve this wealth and to do everything to ensure that the fuel and energy complex confidently scales the heights outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

TRUD REVIEWS JAN-OCT INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

FM031449 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Approaching the End of the Year"]

[Text] The results of industry's work in January-October have been summed up. As USSR Central Statistical Administration data show, the plan for the total volume of industrial output was fulfilled 100.6 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and most of the industrial ministries. A significant quantity of gas was extracted and petroleum products, machines and equipment, agricultural machinery and consumer goods produced above plan. Considerable capacities were commissioned in metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, machine building, the construction materials industry and light and food industries.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.3 percent compared with January-October last year, while labor productivity increased 2.6 percent over the same period. More than four-fifths of the total increase in output was obtained on the basis of this factor, including the chemical and electrical equipment industries, heavy and transport machine building, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, agricultural machine building, light industry and the fish industry.

Preferential development rates were achieved in the gas industry, the chemical and electrical equipment sectors, machine tool building, instrument making, radio electronics, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and the medical industry. Here the best of the union republics were Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia. In the total volume of industrial production top-quality output amounted to some 15.6 percent. The highest indicators in this respect were in Belorussia -- 24.5 percent, Armenia -- 19.7 percent, Latvia -- 19.2 percent, Lithuania -- 18.7 percent, and the Ukraine -- 16.9 percent.

Expenditure per ruble of marketable output fell by 0.4 percent compared with 1980 (in terms of comparable prices).

The number of workers and employees in industry, including the number of industrial production personnel, was lower than the limits set.

Since the beginning of the current year 1,080 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity have been generated, or 2 percent more than in January-October last year. In order to ensure stable work by the electricity industry in the winter period, measures must be adopted to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the creation of fuel reserves, first and foremost of stocks of coal at electric power stations, and also the commissioning of power units at the Smolenskaya and Chernoboylskaya AES's and turbines at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and Ekibastuzkaya GRES No 1 must be ensured by the end of the year.

In January-October 382 billion cubic meters of gas, 507 million tons of oil and gas condensate and 587 million tons of coal were extracted. Gas extraction increased 7 percent compared with January-October last year. Some 5.4 billion cubic meters were extracted above plan.

The extraction of oil and gas condensate increased by 1 percent. While the plan was fulfilled, the additional oil extraction target set for this period was slightly underfulfilled. In this connection the volume of primary refining of oil was slightly lower than envisaged in the plan, but for the most important types of petroleum products -- gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil -- plan targets were fulfilled in full. In January-October 2 percent less coal was extracted than in the corresponding period last year, which was largely due to laggardness in preparatory workings and face operations. The average monthly advance of active coal faces was 3.3 percent less than in the corresponding period last year.

The country's metallurgical workers produced more than 90 million tons of pig iron and 124 million tons of steel in January-October, as well as producing more than 86 million tons of finished rolled metal products and a significant quantity of steel pipes. For pig iron and steel, this corresponds to the quantity produced in January-October last year, while for finished rolled metal products it is slightly lower. The development of basic metallurgical production facilities is being held back by shortcomings in the work of the iron ore and manganese ore base and the byproduct coke industry, and also considerable above-plan idle time by mining transport equipment and basic metallurgical equipment. The commissioning of a large coke-oven battery at the Altay byproduce coke plant and certain other projects has been delayed. Recently commissioned ore extraction capacities at the Lebedinskiy, Olenegorsk, Severnyy and Marganets mining enrichment combines are being assimilated in a laggardly way.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry high growth rates were ensured in the production of mineral fertilizers (5 percent), chemical plant protection agents (6 percent), synthetic resins and plastics (11 percent), chemical fibers and yarns (4 percent) and certain other chemical products. However, for many such products the planned level of output was not achieved, because of the delay in commissioning a number of new projects, the overprotracted assimilation of commissioned capacities and lack of coordination in raw material and processing production spheres.

A debt is owed to the sector by construction workers on projects at the Bereznikovskiy nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the Sumgaitkhimprom association, the Tomsk chemicals plant and the Sibvolokno plant, and also by a number of petro-organic synthesis [nefteorgsintez] enterprises.

The country's machine builders have produced and sold machines and equipment since the beginning of the year worth a total of nearly R500 million (R221 million worth of instruments, means of automation and computer hardware), and R140 million worth (at retail prices) of cultural consumer and household goods. The output of products bearing the State Seal of Quality has increased considerably. In the current year about half of all electrical equipment output, 46 percent of instrument making products and 45 percent of machine tool and tool building output have been produced bearing the five-pointed Star of Honor. Yet a number of machine building production spheres are not ensuring the fulfillment of plan targets. Collectives in power machine building, heavy and transport machine building and machine tool building are in debt to the national economy.

Many enterprises and associations of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances have not fully coped with targets for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts and orders concluded.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, in particular, has not fulfilled targets for the output of washing machines and refrigerators. Since the beginning of the year there has been a shortfall of 58,000 washing machines and 100,000 refrigerators against the plan. In order to make up this debt it is necessary to increase the average daily production of these types of output by approximately one-third.

In sectors chiefly producing consumer goods, output worth R1.6 billion has been produced and sold above plan since the beginning of the year, and this includes more than a million square meters of linen textiles, 10 million square meters of nonwoven fabrics, R25 million worth (at retail prices) of hosiery and a considerable quantity of edible fish products and canned fish, confectionary vegetable oil, groats, cultural, consumer and household goods and, in particular, R87 million worth (at retail prices) of furniture.

The output of goods for children and other goods in mass demand and essential goods is increasing. At the same time there is laggardness in the production of textiles, knitwear and leather footwear, and also rubber footwear, wooden pencils, watches, toilet and households soap and certain food products.

The 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, examined the targets in the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982 and for the whole of the 11th 5-year plan period and approved them. These targets have become the law in the work of all labor collectives in our industry and the main direction of the development of the country's entire economy.

It is important for collectives which have tolerated laggardness in the first year of the 5-year plan to make up for lost time, join in the general labor rhythm and ensure the unfailing fulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

NEW METHODS USED TO INCREASE OIL YIELD

LD040336 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- New methods of influencing oil-bearing beds may help increase substantially their yield at oil fields in the Soviet Union. Twice as much oil will be produced with the help of these methods in the 11th five-year period (1981-1985) compared with the previous five years.

Soviet oil men use 18 methods which enhance the yield of oil deposits. Among them are thermal, physical and chemical techniques and pumping of gas into boreholes.

The new methods will be applied practically in all oil producing regions in the Soviet Union. In the future, a broader use of these methods will be determined by their cost and market prices.

The yield-increasing methods will be used in the coming years mainly at heavy oil deposits in the Autonomous Republic of Komi, island of Sakhalin, western Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga region. More than ten percent of oil will be produced with the use of new methods in Sakhalin (the Far East).

The new methods will help reduce the rates of oil production decrease at some deposits in the country's old oil-producing regions -- Tataria, Bashkiria and Azerbaijan.

Thermal methods prevail among the range of techniques used to increase the yield of oil fields in the Soviet Union. So far, their application is complicated due to permafrost at the depths of more than 1,200 metres. But researchers are working hard to increase their effectiveness. Their use will be greater in the current five-year period.

The country's oil men expect that researchers will find methods to reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of chemical tecniques of influencing oil deposits. The Soviet Union cooperates with 17 firms in 11 Western countries in the area of increasing the oil yield and chemicalization of fuel production. The production of oil containing paraffin in large quantities, at the Uzen deposit in the Mangyshlakd Peninsula in western Kazakhstan was resumed thanks to these contacts.

The problem of oil yield is one of the most urgent in world oil production. An increase in the coefficient of oil yield in the Soviet Union by at least one percent is tantamount to a discovery of several new deposits.

JOURNAL NOTES SUCCESS OF 'BUY-BACK' PROJECTS

LD041004 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- Work under the compensation (buy-back) projects of Soviet organizations jointly with the firms of capitalist countries has produced positive results. The application of this valuable and useful experience to new projects of long-term large-scale cooperation will serve the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the current five-year period (1981-1985), writes the Soviet journal VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA (FOREIGN TRADE).

The journal recalls that in the past five-year period large production facilities were put into operation at the industrial enterprises built in the Soviet Union on a compensation basis. Thus, the construction of a chemical complex in the USSR under an agreement with the "Occidental Petroleum" Corporation (USA) and with the participation of French, West German, Japanese and Italian companies, to be paid back by the deliveries of chemical products, became an important cooperation project. The projects built on a buy-back basis have produced natural gas, alumina and bleached pulp. The products made by the buy-back projects brought into operation have served as a marked contribution to the economy of the country and at the same time are in steady demand on the world market, the article emphasizes.

The coming of the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) into operation, the journal points out, will open opportunities for the comprehensive development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East, particularly in areas adjacent to the BAM. The south Yakut coal complex, for which individual types of equipment were purchased on a compensation basis from the firms of Japan and other countries, is the largest project being built in the BAM area.

"The development of cooperation with the firms of capitalist countries on a compensation basis," VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA points out, "is the fundamental direction not only for one five-year plan period. Therefore quite well-founded are the forecasts which indicate that this form will receive a further development due to an accelerated growth of both exports and imports as well as due to bringing new geographical areas of the USSR and branches of the economy, including machine building, and inviting a still larger number of capitalist firms and partner countries into the sphere of cooperation on a compensation basis".

AUCCTU OFFICIAL ON WORKERS' FARMERS' INTERESTS

LD031736 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- The five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985, adopted by the November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, takes account of almost all the proposals in the social field made by the Soviet trade unions on behalf of factory and office workers and collective farmers and made by the Soviet trade unions on behalf of factory and office workers and collective farmers at government and planning bodies, Aleksey Viktorov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, said in a talk with journalists.

In particular, it is planned during the five-year period to raise the wages and salaries of factory and office workers by 14.5 per cent, while the index of retail prices for basic goods and services will remain stable, to introduce bonuses on the wages and salaries of those working in difficult climatic conditions, and also bonuses for uninterrupted work records, and to increase payments from the social consumption funds, including state allowances, pensions and scholarships. By the end of the five-year period, the annual payments and benefits per family of four will total the annual salary of a medium-skilled worker.

Almost 60,000 enterprises will be modernized with a view to improving working conditions.

Virtually all the social measures of the 11th five-year period are being implemented with the participation and under the control of the trade unions, Aleksey Viktorov said. In particular, they include housing construction, carried out primarily with the funds of the state and of collective and state farms and partially with the money of individual citizens, those who build private homes or are members of housing cooperatives. The state plan provides for improving housing conditions for about 10 million families during the five years. The recreational and health-building facilities managed by the Soviet trade unions will substantially grow in scope. Over 110 million people will spend their vacations at the country's health resorts free of charge or at cut rates, thanks to subsidies from the government's social insurance fund managed by the unions during the five years.

Recently government decrees on enhancing aid to families with children and improving social security were passed in the Soviet Union. In particular, a uniform allowance on the birth the child is being fixed, and the minimum pensions in all categories have begun to be raised.

Many of the new payments and benefits are provided from the social insurance funds by the trade unions.

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ POWERPLANTS -- Twenty-three new powerplants will be built on the Naryn River in Kirgiz SSR. When completed the powerplants will generate 30 billion KWH of electricity annually. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Nov 81 GF]

UKRAINIAN NUCLEAR PLANT -- The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have started construction of a new nuclear plant in the Ukraine with a capacity of 4 million kW. Half of the plant's power output will be supplied to West European countries. It is planned to construct a second similar plant in the Ukraine. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN POWERPLANTS -- The problem of Armenian powerplant administration was resolved 5 years ago when the first powerplant, followed by two others latter, was built in (Antercoctac). During the 5 years the total power output of the first (Antercoctac) powerplant was 10 billion kW. The output of the second and the third powerplants together was 14.27 billion kW. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 81 GF]

KAZAKHSTAN OIL FIELD -- Alma Ata, 2 Dec (TASS) -- The forecast of Soviet scientists about the existence of oil deep underground in western Kazakhstan has been confirmed by the discovery of a new oil field in Aktyubinsk region. Geological prospecting showed that commercial reserves of oil lie at depths from 3 to 4.5 kilometers. The first thirty exploratory wells have gushed big fountains of high-quality light oil. This find is of much importance for consolidating Kazakhstan's fuel balance. For this reason it has decided to start working the deposit next year. The drilling of the first producing wells has already been started. Capital investments in the development of Kazakhstan's oil industry during the new five-year-plan period will exceed by 50 per cent those during the previous five years. The growing costs are explained by the fact that the new deposits lie at big depths and were found in uninhabited desert areas. [Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

RECORD OIL EXTRACTION -- Over the past 11 months the Soviet Union has extracted a record amount of oil, 560 million tons. The increase in oil extraction was largely achieved through the reclamation of recently discovered oil deposits in western Siberia. The region accounts for 50 percent of oil extracted in the Soviet Union. The reclamation of western Siberia's oil deposits has enabled the USSR to become the leading oil-producing nation. This country exports oil to 40 countries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

SIBERIAN NATURAL GAS -- The Tumen region of West Siberia is the main oil and gas producer of the Soviet Union. The amount of oil extracted in this area over the past 5 years is equal to the entire amount of oil extracted in the Soviet Union in 1961. It is expected that the Tumen region will produce 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas daily through 1985. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 81 GF] The Soviet Union has completed the 11-month plan in natural gas production around the Changet area. At present, natural gas production is being carried out in West Siberia, where the largest natural gas deposits are situated. The amount of natural gas obtained this year is 7 percent more than last year. The Soviet Union produces one-third of the world's total natural gas. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN GAS FACILITIES -- Ten natural gas facilities were built in Armenia last year. One of the largest has been completed in (Ichevan) region, which supplies the (Varakafan) village with blue gas. The second largest gasworks has been constructed in Artashat town. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 81 GF]

KIRGIZ COAL MINING -- The Kirgiz SSR has extracted nearly half a million tons of coal since the beginning of 1981. The Kirgiz SSR is famous for its coal mines in central Asia. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Nov 81 GF]

ARMENIAN FACTORY -- The Armenian construction materials factory in Kapanak has been completed. The factory will specialize in producing volcanic basalt, obsidian and pitchstone materials. It will secure the building materials for construction enterprises in the (Dzankezur) region. This factory is one of the 20 enterprises completed in Kapanak this year. The budget spent for new enterprises in Kapanak this year was R100 million. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81 GF]

RSFSR MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD032346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Today at a session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Russian Federation the work of the people's deputies of Bryanskaya Oblast on raising the level of agricultural production on private subsidiary plots was discussed. In the decision adopted by the Presidium, the Executive Committee of the Bryanskaya Oblast soviet is to take additional measures to raise production of agricultural produce on subsidiary plots. The Presidium also discussed letters received from those living in Orenburgskaya Oblast, and considered data of the Planning and Budget Commission on the work of the local soviets of Astrakhanskaya Oblast on strengthening labor discipline.

POWER, TRANSPORT DISRUPTED BY MOLDAVIAN SNOWSTORMS

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[PRAVDA correspondent B. Yevladov report: "After the Snow"]

[Text] Kishinev, 18 Nov -- The normally long, mild Moldavian fall gave way to winter rapidly this year. Blizzards hit the republic in early November.

The elements did substantial damage. Strong winds damaged communications and electricity transmission lines in a number of regions. Many villages were without light for 24 hours or more. The strong winds ripped the roofs off houses and damaged young vineyards and orchards. Heavy sleet falling where leaves had not yet been shed broke off branches from large trees. The deep snowdrifts caused particular trouble. The delivery of freight, the transportation of fodder to livestock units and the movement of passenger transport in the cities were made difficult. It was necessary to close airports for local air routes for several days.

Snowfalls of this kind are not such a very rare phenomenon, specialists in the hydrometeorological service note. This year's cyclones were just a little early. But now the snowstorms have eased off.

BRIEFS

TASHAUZ AGRICULTURAL MEETING -- A meeting of Tashauzskaya Oblast agricultural workers to discuss means of accelerating the harvesting process in the oblast and preparations for the next season was held in Tashauz today. The meeting heard a report by Tashauzskiy Obkom First Secretary Atayev. He noted that the oblast's agricultural workers have fulfilled socialist pledges for the production of grain, vegetables, [word indistinct] and some livestock products. [Excerpt] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Dec 81 GF]

ARMENIAN REFORESTATION -- The Armenian SSR will reforest 19,000 hectares of barren land in Abovyan, Ashtarak and Oktemberyan this year. The plan for next year is to reforest 900 hectares of land. Reforestation is also being carried out in the (Dzankezur) district. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]